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## THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

Lord Clarendon has passed away from our midst at an age which in these days may almost be characterised as unripe, and very unexpectedly to his friends and the public. The noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been summoned from his busy life to a rest which will never again be broken by earthly cares. A malady not unusual at this period of the year, but so unfrequently

fatal as seldom to awaken alarm, appears to have fastened upon the Earl when, possibly, previous fatigue had incapacitated him from throwing it off, and had undermined the sources of life almost before any but his intimate friends were aware of anything unusual being the matter with him. It is but a very little time since those who listened to the evidence he gave before a Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of the Foreign Office and the Diplomatic Service, were charmed by the

noble Lord's clearness, and candour, and force. It is scarcely a week since he graced the festivities at Strawberry Hill, at which a report has told us that his ease, his courtesy, his vivacity, and his almost youthful appreciation of the refined enjoyments of social intercourse presided over by Royalty, were such as to excite the admiration of all who observed them. His sudden decease has given a shock to the public mind. The loss of so eminent a public servant as Lord Clarendon, and the



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vacancy which that loss has occasioned in a State department more than commonly difficult to fill, may, indeed, be repaired and replaced. But, unquestionably, the noble Earl will be greatly missed by his compeers. For many years past he has held a conspicuous position amongst the statesmen of the times. If he did not satisfy all the demands made upon him by the somewhat exacting expectations of the British public, he certainly did not provoke their ill-will. If there have been former Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs who have made a more brilliant show in the use of their powers; there have not been many who have been more quietly, honestly, and safely employed in watching over the foreign relations of the United Kingdom than the amiable nobleman whose departure from us we now lament.

George William Frederick Villiers was born in January, 1800, and was educated at Cambridge. He was the fourth Earl of Clarendon in the present line, and, through the wife of its first Earl, was connected with the line of Clarendons founded by the noble historian of the Civil War. He served his country in several offices; and in each department of public affairs in which he occupied a post he left behind him noticeable evidence of his abilities. As attaché of the British Embassy to St. Petersburg, in 1820, where he remained for two years, he doubtless acquired, as well as displayed, that diplomatic knowledge which in after years contributed so largely to qualify him for holding the Seal of the Foreign Office. As Commissioner of Excise in Dublin, Mr. Villiers was brought into intimate relationship with several Irish statesmen, who formed, in 1823, the entourage of the first Liberal Lord Lieutenant the Irish people can be said to have known—namely, the Marquis of Anglesea. While in the occupation of that comparatively insignificant post, he was exercising those powers the quiet but vigorous application of which, nearly a quarter of a century afterwards, conducted Ireland through the awful crisis of the famine and the revolutionary agitations of 1848 to a subsequent period of comparative repose. But it was, probably, in connection with his mission to Spain in 1833 that the noble Earl's reputation, as a diplomatist and a statesman, first germinated. It was in Spain, too, that the characteristic kindness and the large-heartedness of the noble Lord found a fitting sphere wherein to show themselves to the world. The Court at Madrid felt the influence of his energetic character, and of his diplomatic intelligence and activity in many respects, but in none more, perhaps, than in the negotiations by which, at one time, he mitigated the barbarities habitually practised by both sides during the war of succession, and by which, at another, he put narrower bounds to the operation of the Spanish slave trade.

It was, however, as principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the Administrations of Lord Aberdeen, Lord Russell, Lord Palmerston, and, latterly, of Mr. Gladstone, that the noble Earl achieved the eminence which belonged to him when surprised by death. His success in this most difficult post was probably due far more to his moral than to his intellectual qualifications. The latter, indeed, were of a high, though not supreme, order. His mind, originally vigorous, had been carefully developed and polished by culture; but it was the geniality of his disposition and the integrity of his moral nature which enabled him to use his intellectual resources with such happy effect. They were thoroughly appreciated by the foreign Ministers of all the leading Powers. They secured for him the cordial and even intimate friendship of most of the occupants of European thrones. They enforced upon him, as he in turn strove to enforce upon others, a policy of peace. They imparted a tone of conciliation to his despatches, and especially to his personal utterances, in regard to all our foreign relations. Monarchs, as well as their Ministers, were able to confide in him; and the negotiations which, under very different conditions and for a variety of purposes, he carried on with other Governments, gleam with an all-pervading evidence of the generosity, gentleness, and moral beauty of his nature. He has done the State good service. He was engaged in rendering it to the last. He died in harness. The public knew nothing of his illness, sudden and brief as it was, until it had carried him off.

In one respect only will Lord Clarendon's successor to the Foreign Secretaryship need to deviate from the system acted upon by his illustrious predecessor. The noble Earl was bred and trained in the old school of diplomacy. The traditions of the Foreign Office received more reverence from him than was due to their own excellence or to their adaptation to the demands of the present day. Secrecy was regarded as the soul of diplomatic negotiation, and the foreign affairs of nations—at any rate, of his own nation—were believed to be capable only of wise administration when withdrawn as much as possible from contact with the popular will. Such was the faith of Lord Palmerston and his predecessors in office. But it is a faith which for some years past has been dying out, not merely from the public mind, but from the minds of statesmen. It may, unquestionably, be necessary, henceforth as heretofore, to treat business which arises out of our foreign relationships with more reticence of manner than we are accustomed to associate with the conduct of domestic politics; but there are few people in these times who will contravene the position, that it is from the popular spirit and will that

our foreign policy must draw its inspiration. After all, Ministers, in whatever posts they may labour, are understood to carry into effect not their own wishes so much as the wishes of the great mass of the people of the United Kingdom. While thus engaged, there is no great occasion to hide themselves behind an impenetrable veil of mystery; for, in a general sense, it is true that the more just and disinterested the policy pursued, the less need there will be for mystery in the methods of pursuing it.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, June 30.

The events of the week have been the letter of the Orleans Princes to the Corps Législatif, the formal abdication of the ex-Queen of Spain at her Paris hotel, the refusal by the Republican painter Courbet of the decoration of the Legion of Honour, the death of the Red Republican Barbès, and a threatened duel between Count de Nieuwerkerke, Superintendent of the Fine Arts, and M. Francisque Sarcey, on account of an article written by the latter in the *Gaulois*. The letter of the Orleans Princes—which, by-the-way, is not signed by either the Duke de Montpensier or the Duke de Nemours, because, it is said, the first had become a Spanish citizen and the second desired to consult his two absent sons—is of such high political importance that it is necessary it should be given in *extenso*. It is as follows:—

Messieurs les Députés,—You have had laid before you a proposal to abrogate the exceptional measures levelled against us.

In the face of this proposition we feel bound not to remain silent. Since 1848, under the Government of the Republic, we have protested against this law, which exiles us—a law which nothing justified then, and nothing has justified since—and we now renew our protest before the representatives of our country. It is not a favour that we ask, it is our right—a right which belongs to all Frenchmen, and of which we alone are depossessed. It is our country to which we ask to be restored—our country which we love, which our family has always loyally served, from which not one of our traditions separate us, and whose name alone ever makes our hearts beat; for nothing can compensate the exiled for their absent country.

Signed by COMTE DE PARIS,  
PRINCE DE JOINVILLE,  
DUC D'AUMALE,  
DUC DE CHARTRES.

Twickenham, June 19, 1870.

The letter was remitted, it is said, to M. Schneider, who referred it to the Committee on Petitions of the Corps Législatif; and on the demand of M. Ollivier, who argued that it should have been addressed direct to the Emperor, it was rejected by 8 votes against 1, the latter being that of M. Auguste Fould. The matter will, however, come before the full Chamber on Saturday next.

The sitting of the Corps Législatif on Tuesday week was principally occupied in discussing a bill presented by Messrs. Steenackers, Nogent, St. Laurent, and Le Hon to cause executions to be performed within the prison walls in the presence of twenty witnesses in Paris, and ten in provincial towns. The first two articles of the bill were passed without much discussion; but article three was referred for alteration to the Commission. On Wednesday the discussion was resumed, and articles 3 and 4 met with considerable opposition. At the moment when the Chamber was about to divide, the bill was withdrawn by M. Steenackers. The remainder of the sitting was occupied in passing a bill on the supplementary credit of 1869, and in discussing the bill on the nomination of mayors. After the reading of the report by the president of the commission the debate was opened by M. Lefebvre Pontalis, who strongly opposed the proposed reform. He was answered by M. de Bulach, who spoke in favour of the bill, and the sitting then closed. The whole of the sitting on Thursday was taken up in discussing the bill, but nothing of any particular interest transpired during the debate. On Friday the subject was continued by M. de Choiseul, who proposed as an amendment the election of Mayors by universal suffrage. The Minister of the Interior made a brief reply, and the amendment, on being put to the vote, was not adopted. The amendment of the Extreme Left, which was to the effect that the Mayors should be elected by the municipal council, and by an absolute majority, was then brought forward, and was supported by M. Jules Favre, in a speech which, although somewhat confused, was full of bitter truths and vehement protestations against personal power. He was answered by M. Emile Ollivier, who commenced by declaring that the only point on which he disagreed with M. Jules Favre was as to the best means of assuring communal liberty. He endeavoured to show that the election of Mayors was impossible, and that it would give political attributions to local administrations, which was absolutely incompatible with the safety and solidity of a monarchical and centralising Government. The debate on this amendment was concluded by M. Grévy, who contradicted the Minister of Justice on various points. He contended that in the present state of things the mayors were nothing less than the instruments of the Government, and that it was impossible for the commune to be free unless the mayor was its mandatory. At the conclusion of his speech, which was frequently interrupted on account of his numerous attacks on the present and previous Administrations, the Chamber proceeded to vote on the amendment, which was negatively by a majority of 187 votes against 55. On Saturday the discussion was again resumed by the amendment of M. Lefebvre Pontalis, which set forth that mayors and their adjoints should be chosen by and from the Municipal Council, except in the chief towns of the departments and in communes of more than 6000 inhabitants. On the Chamber dividing, the amendment was negatively by 176 votes to 59. The Marquis d'Andelarre then proposed, as an amendment, that the choice of the Government should be restricted to the candidates presented by the Municipal Council. This amendment, however, met with the same fate as those which had preceded it, and, on a division, was negatively by 173 votes to 55. On Monday and Tuesday the debate was resumed, but none of the various amendments proposed were accepted by the Chamber. Yesterday the bill relative to the pay of the Senators was discussed, and M. Matthieu's amendment, proposing to continue the present annual salary, but to interdict cumulative emoluments, was rejected by 157 votes to 22. To-day the debate on the Budget is to commence.

On Saturday last Queen Isabella signed her formal abdication in favour of her son, Don Alfonso. On the day preceding she had executed her will in the presence of her family and friends, and of Marshal Bazaine, and other high Imperial functionaries authorised by the Emperor to act as witnesses. At her abdication there were present her son, Don Alfonso, her mother, Queen Christina, the Infant Don Sebastian, the Count d'Aquila, and some few Spanish noblemen who still remain attached to the ex-Queen's fortunes. By way of preliminary she signed a manifesto to the Spanish nation, in which she speaks of the revolution, pardons her

enemies, and confides her son to the noble sentiments of the Spanish people. The act of abdication, which was signed immediately afterwards, proclaims the Prince of the Asturias King of Spain, under the title of Alphonse XII. No sooner was it completed than the ceremony of kissing hands to the new King without a throne was gone through by those present. It will be observed that the ex-King was absent on the occasion of this useless solemnity, as well as the Count de Girgenti and the Duke de Seville, son of Prince Henri de Bourbon. The Duke, who was in Paris, had been invited, but thought proper to abstain from being present, no doubt on account of his holding office under the present Spanish Government.

M. Courbet, the realistic painter, who, like others of the same school, began his career by exciting the ridicule of the artistic world, which is now only too anxious to do him honour, couched his refusal of the cross of the Legion of Honour which the Minister of the Fine Arts had proffered to him in the following terms. It should be remembered that M. Courbet is an ardent Republican:—"My opinions as a citizen are opposed to my accepting a distinction which is essentially a monarchical order. My principles decide me to refuse this decoration of the Legion of Honour, which you have awarded me in my absence. At any time, in any case, for any reason, I should have declined to accept it, and much more so to-day, when treason is everywhere. Honour is neither in a title nor in a ribbon, but in acts, and the motive of those acts. Respect for oneself and for one's ideas constitutes the greater part. I honour myself in remaining true to the principles of my life. My sentiments as an artist, also, do not the less oppose my accepting a recompense conferred by the State. The State is incompetent in matters of art. When it undertakes to recompense, it encroaches on public taste. Its intervention is demoralising, fatal to the artist, whom it lowers; fatal to art, which it restrains within the bounds of official decorum and condemns to a sterile mediocrity. It would be wiser, therefore, for it to abstain. The day that it leaves artists free it will have performed all its duties towards them."

On Sunday the procession of the Fête Dieu paid a visit to the Palace of Saint Cloud, in accordance with a custom dating from the reign of Louis XV. It was received in the chapel of the palace by the Empress and Prince Imperial, in the presence of upwards of 600 people. The Emperor, who was suffering from gout, did not leave his apartments.

On Monday the news reached us from the Hague of the death of the famous Barbès, at the age of sixty years. Born in 1810, at Pointe-à-Pitre, he was brought to France when very young. In 1830 he came to Paris to study for the Bar, but soon neglected his studies for secret societies; and his biography may be said to be the history of all the plots which have agitated France since 1830. He was the principal leader of the insurrection of 1839, and was only saved from execution by some verses sent by Victor Hugo to Louis Philippe. At the commencement of the Revolution of 1848 he was released from prison, becoming Governor of the Luxembourg, Colonel of the 12th Legion of the National Guard, and deputy to the Constituent Assembly for the department of the Oise. His turbulent spirit, however, soon involved him in fresh troubles; and he was confined at Belle-Isle until the beginning of the Crimean war, when, in consequence of the publication of a letter of his of an intensely patriotic character, he was again set at liberty, much against his will, by the present Emperor. After vainly endeavouring to reconstitute himself a prisoner, Barbès retired to Belgium, in which country, or Holland, he has since chiefly resided.

The Count de Nieuwerkerke, superintendent of fine arts, has just exacted an apology from M. Sarcey, a writer in the *Gaulois*, for an article the latter had contributed to that journal. Generals Bourbaki and Douai, who acted as the Count's friends, informed M. Sarcey that, while he was perfectly at liberty to criticise Count de Nieuwerkerke's administration, he could not be permitted to assail his private character; and the journalist, contrary to the usual practice over here, has accepted this view of the matter.

The heat is intense, and the country is suffering much from want of rain. The Emperor has given orders that the forests belonging to the Crown, as well as those of the State, shall be thrown open for grazing purposes to the cattle of the landowners in the provinces; while the *Liberté* informs us, under every reserve, that the Minister for War has decided to sell a portion of the horses belonging to the army on account of the dearth of fodder, and of the refusal of the farmers to avail themselves of the privilege of employing the horses for agricultural purposes on condition of feeding them. "Neuvaines" for rain are being said over the whole of France; while at some places—Versailles, for instance—processions of the faithful carrying holy relics have every night been made round the churches, crowds of people, of course, being present.

The préfet of the Seine has issued a circular to the tradespeople of Paris desiring them to use as little water as possible, while the supply of water to the public thoroughfares, which used to be on the most bountiful scale, is being diminished every day. This will, perhaps, give some idea of the intense drought from which France is just now suffering.

The *Gaulois* announces that the elevation of M. Emile de Girardin, the well-known journalist, to the rank of senator is definitively decided upon. It adds that the decree will be signed by the Duke de Gramont, and not by M. Ollivier.

M. Prosper Merimée is reported to be slightly better.

The smallpox has now made its appearance at the Palais Bourbon. One of M. Schneider's grooms has died of the disease, as well as the wife of an employé of the palace. The total number of deaths in Paris from this complaint, however, keeps stationary.

### ITALY.

The anniversary of the battle of Solferino, which took place on June 24, 1859, was celebrated on Midsummer Day, when monuments to the memory of the soldiers killed in battle were consecrated and appropriate addresses delivered. The day's proceedings were concluded by a banquet, at which Prince Humbert, Prince Carignano, the Ministers, a deputation of members from the Italian Parliament, and the Austrian and French representatives were present. The toast of "The Three Armies which valiantly fought on the plains of Solferino and San Martino" was proposed by Prince Humbert. Two mortuary chapels have been erected on the hill at Solferino and at San Martino to contain nearly 9000 bodies.

The Government has promised to present the St. Gothard Treaty to the Chambers without waiting for a discussion of the question.

The report of the Committee on Public Instruction proposes the suppression of many of the University professorships and reduces the number of the Government schools and other educational establishments.

On Wednesday evening vespers in honour of the feast of St. Peter were celebrated at Rome, with great magnificence; 600 bishops were present. The Pope blessed the pallium. On Thursday his Holiness performed high mass at St. Peter's. There were illumination and fireworks in the evening.



## AMERICA.

The President has nominated Mr. Charles Gorham, of Michigan, Minister at the Hague; and the Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Ackerman as Attorney-General.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner has introduced a substitute for the resolution passed by the House of Representatives with reference to Cuba. It protests against the barbarities of the war, and insists on their cessation. It also expresses regret that Spain continues the system of negro slavery in Cuba, and that she persists in her efforts to maintain by violence her jurisdiction over the island. The Senate has passed the Southern Pacific Railroad Bill, with an amendment requiring that all iron used for its construction should be purchased in the United States.

The death of Lord Clarendon was formally announced in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The United States House of Representatives, on Monday, by a vote of 109 to 49, passed a resolution ordering the Ways and Means Committee to report forthwith a bill reducing the duties on imported salt 50 per cent. Several memorials from trades unions have been presented to Congress asking for legislation to protect labourers and mechanics against the competition of Chinese coolie labour.

Several leaders of the late Fenian raid in Canada have been arraigned to take their trial before the district court of Canandaigua, New York, on the 12th inst.

The Democrats have carried the elections in Idaho, returning Mr. Merritt as delegate to Congress, and all their candidates for local offices.

The Indians are perpetrating terrible outrages in Arizona. Fifty of them have been killed by United States cavalry.

The announcement that Mr. Motley is not to continue to represent the United States in London is confirmed. According to the American correspondent of the *Times*, the President recently stated that he intended to remove Mr. Motley as soon as a suitable successor could be found.

## INDIA.

Telegrams by the new cable state that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proceeds on a tour to Assam and the eastern districts.

Instructions have been received by the Bengal Government to levy an income tax upon real property.

The captain of the *Aurora*, who is in custody on a charge of wilfully destroying his ship, has confessed his guilt. The captain and carpenter have been committed for trial.

A telegram, by British Indian Submarine Cable, from Bombay, dated Thursday, states that the captain of the ship *Teresa* has been arrested on a charge of signing bills of lading for 1000 bales of cotton before they had been shipped. Karsondass Masadendoss, a leading native merchant, has also been arrested for having fraudulently obtained a sum of £18,500 on the cotton. Further warrants have been issued.

The Queen having accepted the surrender of Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company, it was announced in the *Gazette* of yesterday week that her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Governor-General for the time being of the Dominion of Canada to be the Governor of Rupert's Land until the admission of that territory into the said Dominion.

One of the Greek papers gives a letter written by a brigand lately executed in Greece to his brother. He enjoins his brother to make various presents to churches; adding—"Make a garland, write my name upon it, and with it crown the head of St. Nicholas in our church. When I was a lad I robbed from the church the holy books of Father Veta, and he cursed me; therefore you must find a priest and bring him to my grave to bless it, otherwise I am afraid that my body will not be changed. If ever it passes through your mind to injure any of those who tried me, I leave you my curse, that you may come to the same shameful end as myself. Try if you can take possession of body, and bury it near that of our master at Zimogarthi; but, if you cannot obtain my body, at least try to take my head. If you succeed in getting my body, and you bury it as I order you, place a tombstone with my name over it; and if you remain two or three years in our native place, take my bones into your house. When you meet ragged beggars, receive them, and assist them as much as you can, otherwise God will not permit the salvation of my soul. Ask my godmother, also Miss Vasiliké, and all the servants, to forgive me from their hearts, and ask Father Athanasi to come personally to my grave and pronounce a long benediction over it; and, besides, ask all the peasants of Limogarthi to forgive me also, from the bottom of their hearts. I salute you sweetly and as a brother, and I remain your dear brother, THOMAS IOANNOU."

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Alderman Owden and Mr. Robert Jones were elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex yesterday week.

The All-England Croquet Club has been holding its annual prize meeting this week at Wimbledon.

The great rose show of the Royal Horticultural Society was held in the gardens at South Kensington, on Wednesday, when nearly £200 in prizes were distributed.

Permission was asked of the Board of Works yesterday week to call a new street in Wandsworth by the name of "Lothair." The Board gave the required leave.

The Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn has appointed Mr. R. P. Amphlett, Q.C., M.P., to be a member of the Council of Law Reporting, in the room of Mr. Daniel, Q.C., who has retired.

In the pigeon-shooting match between the Lords and Commons, on Monday, the Commons won by three birds, the numbers being forty-five and forty-two. The Prince of Wales was with the Peers.

In the steam-ships *Ganges* and *Tweed* about 1200 emigrants left the Victoria Docks last Saturday for Quebec. The greater portion of the expenses of 130 of the party had been paid by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. for Westminster.

The Queen has consented to become patroness of the Workmen's International Exhibition, which is to be opened, this month, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. Her Majesty has also expressed a hope that she may be able to visit the exhibition.

Mr. Spurgeon has had another windfall. Last week a lady visited the bazaar held in the Stockwell Orphanage, and presented Mr. Spurgeon with the sum of £400, one fourth of which is to be devoted to the Orphanage and three fourths to the Pastors' College.

The great rose show of the season took place, on Saturday, at the Crystal Palace, about 18,000 visitors being present. The show was in every respect a splendid one; and several hundreds of varieties of roses were shown, varying in tint from pink to scarlet, and from white to almost black.—On Wednesday the Schools' Choral Festival took place. About 5000 children occupied the Handel orchestra.

The Bishop of Winchester distributed the prizes at the annual gathering of the Commercial Travellers' Schools last Saturday. The principal feature of the proceedings was an announcement that Mr. George Moore proposes to give a University scholarship of the value of £75.

The annual flower show of the Society for Promoting Window Gardening amongst the Working Classes in the Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, was held, on Tuesday, in Great Dean's-yard. In numbers and variety the display was a great improvement upon that of last year. The Earl of Shaftesbury distributed the prizes.

Lord Lawrence presided, last Saturday, over a meeting at the Kensington Vestry-Hall, at which Captain Warren explained at length the progress of the explorations in Palestine. A resolution was moved by Mr. Grove and seconded by Sir Bartle Frere, "That the work and operation of the Palestine Exploration Fund are worthy of the cordial support of all students and lovers of the Bible."

The sixty-fourth anniversary of the Licensed Victuallers' School was celebrated, on Thursday week, at the Crystal Palace, by the customary banquet. Mr. A. Mills, as the representative of the firm of Hoare and Co.'s "Entire," presided. The result of the chairman's appeal was a response to the extent of £2500, including 100gs. from the chairman and 100gs. from Messrs. Hoare and Co.

The Royal Academy of Arts gave a soirée, on Tuesday evening, at their galleries at Burlington House, which was fashionably attended. The picture-galleries were thrown open about half-past nine, and the enjoyment of the evening was much enhanced by the performance of music. The guests were received by Sir Francis Grant, the president, assisted by Lady and Miss Grant. The conversation was honoured by the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

A large private meeting was held at Stafford House, on Thursday week, for the purpose of adopting measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir J. Y. Simpson, Bart. The chair was taken by the Duke of Sutherland, and about forty gentlemen were present. Resolutions were adopted expressive of a desire to co-operate with the Edinburgh committee in establishing a hospital or erecting a statue to the honour of the late medical Baronet. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird was appointed honorary treasurer, and Drs. W. S. Playfair and Black honorary secretaries to the fund.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association was held, last Saturday, at Willis's Rooms—the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., in the chair. The report of the committee states that there are now 130 fountains and troughs under the care of the society. The Grand Junction and several other water companies make free grants of water for all fountains and troughs erected on their mains. The ordinary donations for the year amounted to £1645; the special donations to £194; and annual subscriptions, £881. On March 31 there was a balance in hand of £246, which has, however, since been expended.

The members of the Railway Benevolent Institution held their eleventh annual meeting, on Monday, at the Great Northern railway station, King's-cross. The report stated that the past year had been a most successful one, and the receipts were £1386 in excess of those of 1869. The invested fund reaches the sum of £25,207. The amount distributed to members, widows, and orphans was £422 more than in the previous year. The number of members belonging to the casualty fund is nearly 8000, and about £100 per month is distributed from this fund. The total receipts for the year, including £1432 received as life assurance premiums, had been £8214; and the expenditure had been £3617.

The summer conversazione of the professors and pupils of the Working Men's College was held, on Thursday week, in Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury. Part of the purpose of the meeting of the evening was to inaugurate the new buildings which have been erected during the past twelvemonth. They consist of six class and lecture rooms surrounding an inner room. Two of them are to be set apart as art-studios, the one for drawing from the life and the other from "the round." Another room, to be devoted to natural science, will enable the college to add to its other attractions a chemical class. The cost of these rooms so far is nearly £2000; but an additional £1000, at least, will be necessary in order to complete the design satisfactorily.

A special festival to inaugurate the distribution of Mrs. H. W. Peek's prizes to former inmates of the National Orphan Home at Ham was held, on Thursday week, in the grounds attached to the asylum. The prizes were presented by Princess Mary Adelaide, who was accompanied by Prince Teck and Lady Ebury. Numerous testimonials from ladies as to the conduct of those who had come to receive the prizes were read by Mr. Kingscote, and in every instance there was a most excellent character given. Much sympathy was excited by a blind girl, who had been brought from a distance, being led forward to receive a prize at the hands of her Royal Highness. After the presentation there was a *déjeuner* in a marquee on the grounds, at which Lord Ebury presided. During the evening Mr. Warwick, the hon. secretary, announced, amidst much applause, that the subscriptions and donations promised that day amounted to £860.

The annual meeting of the Alexandra Institution for the Blind was held, on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms—Prince Teck occupying the chair. Mr. Moore, the secretary, read the report, which stated that there were 30,000 blind persons in the United Kingdom; that the twenty-five institutions established for their benefit accommodated only 2000, and these chiefly for the young, leaving the great body of blind middle-aged persons totally unprovided for. A large number of these young people leave the institutions yearly, but are unable to turn their training to profitable account, having no capital and no market for the sale of their industries. To meet this want two industrial homes were established about eighteen months since—one for women, accommodating twenty-five inmate and fifty day workers; and the other for men, for twelve inmates and twenty day workers—under the name of the Alexandra Institution, with the object of providing industrial training and employment for the blind and disposing of the work done by them, consisting of machine-sewing work, knitting, crochet, brushes, mats, and baskets. During the past year forty-one have been thus employed, and the sales of the work had produced £300, the sum of £141 being paid in wages. The total income for the year had been £1531, being less than the expenditure by £43, and there was a liability for the purchase of the lease of the home of £550. Lord Wharnclyffe moved the adoption of the report, making a strong appeal for funds to clear off the liabilities. Professor Fawcett, M.P., seconded the resolution. He supported the institution because it taught the blind self-reliance. Mr. J. Pease, M.P., the Rev. Canon Nisbet, the Rev. D. Fraser, Dr. Gale, Marquis Townshend, and others, having addressed the meeting, the report was adopted.

## SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

A new theory of nebulae and comets has been communicated to the *Philosophical Magazine* by Mr. Davis, of Leeds. It is contended that there exist in space large masses of matter in a gaseous state which are non-luminous, and therefore invisible. This matter is necessarily very rare, because there is no solid nucleus to condense it by attraction. As long as a mass of such matter remains by itself it continues gaseous, non-luminous, and invisible. It will sometimes happen, however, that two masses of gas having a chemical affinity for one another coalesce under the influence of their mutual gravitations. When this occurs chemical combination will take place with an evolution of light and heat, and a nebula will begin to be formed. Chemical action between the gases will only take place in their bounding surfaces, and the apparent shape of a nebula will not necessarily reveal its real shape or extent, but only the form and extent of the bounding surfaces where combination is going on. The product of the combination may be such that it will only exist as gas at high temperatures. When cooled it may assume the liquid or solid state, and the liquid or solid particles will gravitate towards the centre of the nebula and form a nucleus producing also light and heat as one result of such gravitation. Spiral nebulae will be produced by the gravitation of the particles towards a centre, just as a spiral motion is produced in a basin of water if allowed to flow out through a hole in the bottom, towards which the water gravitates from all sides. Planetary nebulae having more than one envelope may also be formed in the manner described, the envelopes being formed in succession in different periods of time. Comets, like nebulae, are supposed to consist of large masses of gas; and a comet which enters the sun's envelope has a large tail of gas, which is invisible until heated to such a temperature as to favour combination or until lighted by the sun's heat. The tail of a comet spreads because the further it is from the nucleus the less it is condensed by the action of gravity or by the attraction of the nucleus. The sun itself is, on this theory, supposed to be a nebulous star, enveloped by matter extending an immense distance beyond its photosphere; and the zodiacal light, the bands of meteoric matter passed through by the earth, and the retardation experienced by comets are all accounted phenomena showing the existence of such matter.

A resumé of Professor Bernard's lectures on the functions of the blood is to be found in some of the late numbers of the *Revue des Cours Scientifiques*. If one of the higher animals be deprived of its blood it will expire, owing to the de-nutrition of the tissues. But a cold-blooded animal, especially if the weather be cold, may continue to live for a considerable time after the blood is withdrawn. Thus if the blood of a frog be replaced by a saccharine or saline solution it will continue to live and move for several days, and it was long ago shown by Majendie that in the cold stage of cholera all the ordinary manifestations of life are continued after the circulation has wholly ceased. The red globules of the blood are necessary in proportion as the temperature is elevated and the vital manifestations are intensified. In winter their functions are almost abolished by the cold, and direct examination shows that under such circumstances the blood in the veins is nearly as bright as that in the arteries.

The experiments to which we lately called attention illustrating the fact that the exercise of the brain is attended by a corresponding rise of temperature, have been continued by introducing delicate thermo-electric piles into the brains of live fowls; and, after the wounds had been healed and the normal condition restored, it was found that when the attention of the creature was aroused by sudden noises, bright objects, or otherwise, there was uniformly a rise in the temperature of the brain.

The method of mixing air with steam, for use in steam-engines, of which the merits were so loudly vaunted at the last meeting of the British Association, but of which we took the liberty to express our incredulity, has not come into more extended use than we expected, although there is now another claimant to the discovery of the system in the field. As we before explained, there may be some advantage manifested in the case of wasteful and unjacketed engines by the introduction of air into the boiler, which, mingling with the steam, will reduce the condensation in the cylinder, as was shown a century ago by Smeaton. But in the case of good engines, of which the cylinders are kept hot, the benefit disappears, and there is not the least probability that by mixing air with steam any better result will be obtained than is now got in good engines with steam alone. Inventors periodically appear who resent as an injustice any doubt of the efficacy of their nostrums, and it is a duty devolving upon those who profess to be able to guide public opinion in these matters to fix at their right value the untenable pretensions of interested empiricism. The scheme to save fuel by mixing air with steam, for which such momentous advantages were claimed, and which it was predicted would speedily come into general use, has made very little progress yet, but quite as much as we expected.

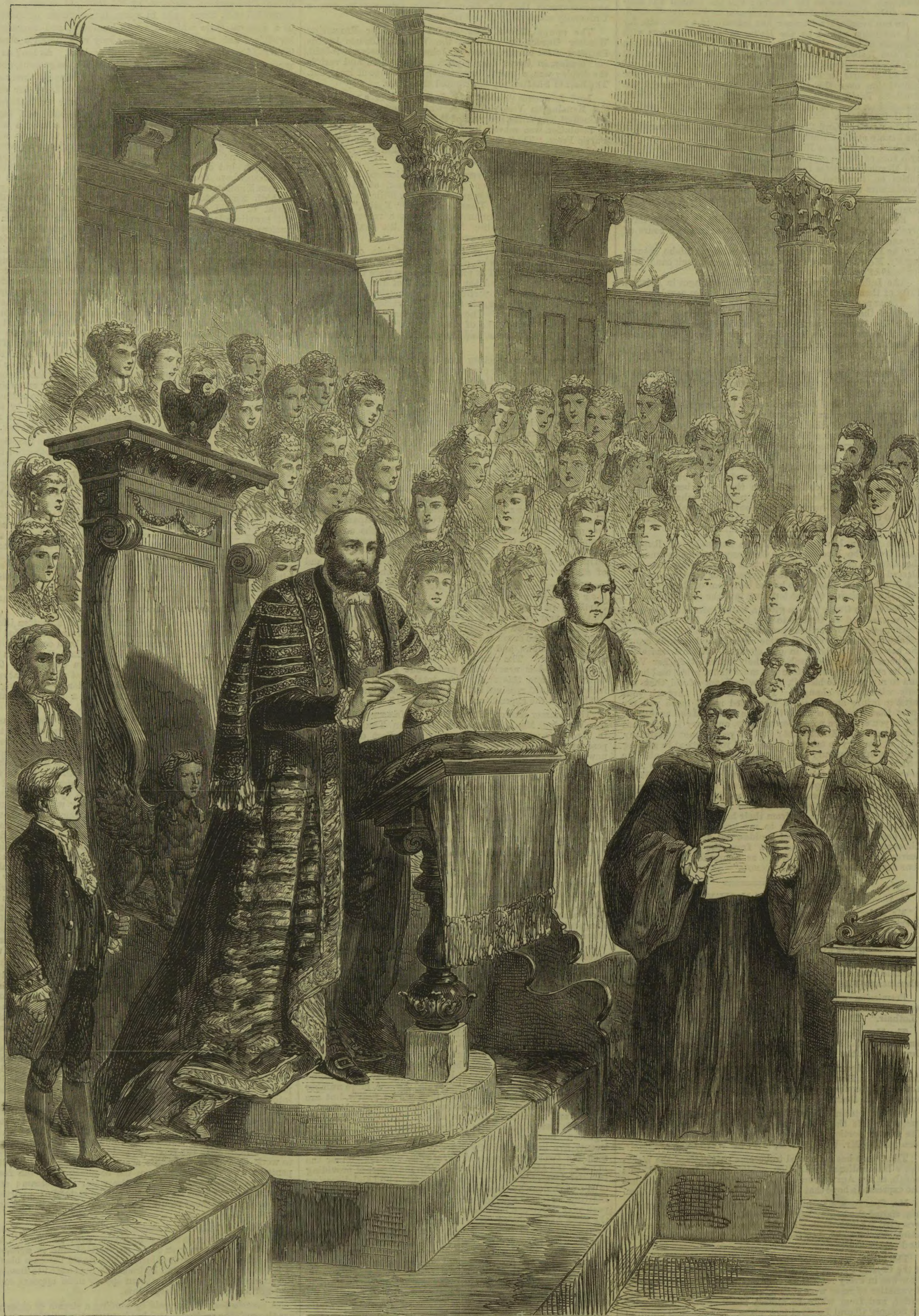
A new species of motive power has lately been patented which appears to us to present a fair prospect of superseding the steam-engine. In all engines deriving their power from the combustion of fuel the real source of the power is the fuel, and in steam engines the steam is merely a medium for the application of the heat, and its employment can in no way increase the quantity of power generated. If, then, the combustion of the fuel were to be so conducted as to generate power, the steam might be dispensed with; and this is what is done in a cannon, where the rapid combustion of the powder generates sufficient power to propel the ball. In the motive power arrangement under review, the coal is first converted into carbonic oxide by imperfect combustion, and this gas is burnt with air under pressure in a close chamber, so as to constitute a continuous explosion. A jet of highly-heated water is then projected among the products of combustion in a separate chamber, by which large volumes of steam are raised which mingle with the products, and the mixture is employed to work an engine. By this arrangement the boiler is dispensed with; power is got from the combustion of the fuel, as well as from the expansion of the water into steam; and the whole heat passes through the engine instead of a portion of it escaping without result from the chimney, as in common boilers.

The *Scientific American* states that Dr. Loew, of New York, has succeeded in combining hydrogen with mercury. An amalgam of mercury with 3 or 4 per cent of zinc is agitated with a solution of platonic chloride. The liquid becomes black. It is thrown into water and hydrochloric acid added to dissolve the excess of zinc, when a brilliant spongy mass appears, composed of mercury and hydrogenium.

A process for refining gold by sending a stream of chlorine gas through the molten metal has been successfully introduced in Australia.



## OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMEMORATION.



THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY PRESIDING AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.  
SEE PAGE 18.





OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMEMORATION: THE UNDERGRADUATES' GALLERY.  
SEE PAGE 18



## BIRTHS.

On the 14th ult., at Madeira, the wife of C. De L. Faunce-De Laune, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th ult., at Lisbon, the wife of Edward Medlicott, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

On the 24th ult., at Hargrave Park, Starsteal, Essex, Mrs. Walter Gilbey, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at 277, Camden-road, Holloway, Mrs. William Swainson, of a son, who survived only a few hours.

On the 27th ult., at Warden House, Houghton-le-Spring, the wife of Lewis C. Legge, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at St. John's Church, Upper Lewisham-road, by the Rev. C. F. S. Money, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. J. Kessler and the Rev. A. J. Myers, Francis Thomas Taylor, B.A., M.B., eldest son of Caleb Taylor, M.D., of Upper Lewisham-road and Mapletrease, Cowden, Kent, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Edward Samuel Hicks, Esq., of Rupert Villa, Upper Lewisham-road, New Cross. No cards.

On the 28th ult., at the parish church, Dursley, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. George Burmester, Rector of Little Oakley, Essex, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Canon Madan, Frederick Garland Burmester, Esq., to Florence Mary, second daughter of James Goodrich, of Energlyn, Glamorgan-shire, and Paddock House, Gloucester.

On the 24th ult., at the parish church, Midhurst, by the Rev. J. M. Nisbet, Canon of Norwich and Rector of St. Giles's, and the Rev. W. Haydon, Vicar, the Rev. Henry Palmer, Rector of Sullington, Sussex, to Clara Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Powney Marten, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

On the 25th ult., at Christ Church, Clifton, by the Rev. Nathaniel Cornford, Vicar of Horsley, assisted by the Rev. Moutant Brock, Alice Georgina, only daughter of Thomas Wright Rankin, Esq., of Clifton, to Thomas Gadd Matthews, Esq., of the same place. No cards.

On the 30th ult., at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-place, London, by the Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Master of the Temple, Thomas Robins Bolitho, eldest son of Thomas S. Bolitho, Esq., of Penalverne, Penzance, to Augusta Jane, third daughter of the late Richard Bassett Wilson, Esq., of Cliffe Hall, Yorkshire.

## DEATHS.

On the 19th ult., at Dinan, Cotes du Nord, France, from disease of the heart, Charles Henry Delamain, C.B., Colonel in her Majesty's Indian Army, and formerly of the 3rd Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry. Indian papers will please copy.

On the 29th ult., at 33, Lowndes-square, Edward, second son of the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B., H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg, aged 26.

On the 24th ult., at his residence, 20, Median-road, Clapton-park, Thomas Edward Snook, Esq., late of Regent Dock, Millwall, in his 70th year. Friends at a distance will please accept this intimation.

On the 24th ult., at Warren Corner House, near Farnham, Surrey, Ellen Maria Parker, relict of the late J. W. Parker, Esq., publisher, West Strand, in the 52nd year of her age, only surviving her husband five weeks.

On the 27th ult., at Ackergill Tower, Wick, William David Sinclair Wemyss, Midshipman Royal Navy, eldest son of David Sinclair Wemyss, of Southdun, in his 18th year.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 9.

**SUNDAY, July 3.**—Third Sunday after Trinity. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; the Rev. Prebendary Richard Burgess, B.D. Chapels Royal: Whitehall, the Rev. W. W. Jones, B.D.; St. James's, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., the Sub-Dean; Savoy, 11.30, the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the House of Commons; 7.0, the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

**MONDAY, 4.**—Omnibuses first run in London (by Shillibeer), 1829. Meetings: Royal Institution, general, 2 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany); Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.; Entomological Society, 8 p.m.; Bishop of London's Fund (at the Mansion House), 3 p.m.

**TUESDAY, 5.**—Oxford Act. A'giers captured by the French, 1830. Princess Helena married to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, 1866. Foundation to be laid of St. Saviour's Church, for Deaf and Dumb, by the Prince of Wales.

**WEDNESDAY, 6.**—Old Midsummer Day. Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier expelled from Spain, 1868. Samuel Lover, poet and novelist, died, 1868. Meetings: Royal Agricultural Society, noon; Royal Botanic Society, Exhibition, 2 p.m. Moon's first quarter, 4.30 p.m. Her Majesty's State Concert.

**THURSDAY, 7.**—Masaniello's revolution at Naples, 1647. King's Lynn new dock inaugurated by the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1869. Royal Botanic Society, Exhibition, 2 p.m.

**FRIDAY, 8.**—First German National Shooting-Match (at Gotha), 1861. The Viceroys of Egypt entertained by the Queen at Windsor, 1867.

**SATURDAY, 9.**—Oxford Trinity Term ends. Edmund Burke, the orator, died, 1797. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.; Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 48	5 10	5 32	5 55	6 19	6 46	7 13

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
June	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		
22	30.187	73.0	58.3	62	6	57.5	86.4	SW. SSW. NNE.	189 -000
23	30.153	61.3	43.5	55	7	59.5	71.1	NNE.	190 -000
24	29.961	53.2	46.0	78	8	48.3	62.8	W. WSW. NW.	234 -154
25	30.100	56.4	40.9	59	7	47.7	64.9	NNW. NW.	226 -000
26	30.000	56.4	40.9	59	7	47.7	64.9	NNW. NW.	226 -000
27	29.968	58.9	46.2	65	9	54.7	68.3	NW. NNE.	156 -000
28	30.068	59.5	45.0	61	8	51.3	68.7	NNE. NNW.	120 -000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.236	30.174	30.032	30.079	30.032	29.932	30.08
Temperature of Air	77.0	63.2	57.0	59.0	63.0	60.0	60.7
Temperature of Evaporation	67.9	53.2	49.0	50.0	55.0	52.0	54.0
Direction of Wind	SW.	NNE	W.	SSW	NW.	NNE	NNE

**THE NATIONAL PICTURE OF THE QUEEN, by LOWES**  
DICKINSON, will be ON VIEW, for a FEW DAYS ONLY, at Messrs. Dickinson's Galleries, 114, New Bond-street, W.

**GALLERY OF PAINTINGS ON PORCELAIN.—CARL**  
SCHMIDT, of Bamberg, Bavaria, begs most respectfully to inform the public that he has OPENED, at 61, NEW BOND-STREET, a GALLERY of his well-known PAINTINGS ON PORCELAIN.

**DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-**  
street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, and FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**THE FRESCOES OF MICHAEL ANGELO, in the Sixtine**  
Chapel at Rome. The permanent Facsimiles of these marvellous works ON VIEW From Twelve till Five, at the Gallery of the AUTOTYPE COMPANY (Limited), 26, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street (next door to Winsor and Newton's).

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
The SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.  
WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

**DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.**—  
Exhibition of PICTURES of ITALIAN SCENERY, by Cavalieri a Vertuani (of Naples), resident of Rome; and MARBLE MEDALLIONS, by Miss Margaret Foley, Open Daily, from Ten till Five. Admission One Shilling.  
R. F. M'NAIR, Secretary and Manager.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK'S

ARRANGEMENTS.—Palace and Grounds in full Summer Beauty.  
Monday—Great Juvenile Fête. Every possible amusement for children. Show Pantomime, Donkey Races, Band of Lilliputian Lancers, Duke of York's School Band, Punch and Judy, &c.  
Tuesday—Shilling Opera, "Il Trovatore."  
Thursday—Special Fête and reception of M. de Lesseps; Opera, in English, "Maritana," &c.  
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—Great Annual Archery Meeting.  
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday—One Shilling days. Thursday, Five Shillings; or by Half-Crown Tickets purchased beforehand.  
Saturday (with special attractions)—Five Shillings, or by Half-Crown Tickets purchasable beforehand, or by Guinea Season Tickets free. Present issue, admitting to all above, to the great Fête in contemplation, to the Four Days of the Handel Festival next year, which will be celebrated on a scale of grandeur surpassing all former Festivals, and generally till June 30, 1871, at all Entrances; 2, Exeter Hall; and all Agents.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT JUVENILE FETE,

MONDAY, JULY 4.  
Laughable Shadow Pantomime, Donkey Races, Marionettes, Band of the Lilliputian Lancers, Punch and Judy, Duke of York's School Band, and innumerable other amusements, to all of which Children will be free on payment of the admission, Sixpence, or by Half-Guinea Season Tickets free. Adults, as usual, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season Tickets. Present issue, dating twelve months from July 1, at all Entrances; at 2, Exeter Hall; and usual Agents.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT THURSDAY.—Under the

most Distinguished Patronage.—Grand Fête and Reception of Mons. DE LESSEPS. This Grand Fête, in commemoration of the Opening of the Suez Canal, will conclude with by far the most magnificent Display of Fireworks ever witnessed.  
Full particulars will be duly announced. Half-Crown Admission Tickets may now be secured at the Palace, 2, Exeter Hall, and usual Agents. Admission on the day, 5s.; Guinea Season Tickets free.

## CHILDREN'S GRAND FETE.—CRYSTAL PALACE,

MONDAY.  
Every possible Amusement suitable to Juveniles, and all without extra charge. Children under twelve or Schools of ten or more (irrespective of age), Sixpence.  
Note.—The BAND of the DUKE of YORK'S SCHOOL and the BAND of the LILLIPUTIAN LANCERS will perform at intervals.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—SHILLING OPERAS.—A SERIES

of OPERAS, comprising all those produced at the Palace by Mr. George Parren, will be given on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS throughout JULY. At the request of many Season-Ticket Holders and others, Transferable Numbered Stalls have been issued for the Eight Operas, at the low rate of Half a Guinea. Early application is absolutely essential. To afford opportunities to Young Persons and Schools to witness these Operas, a still further Reduction will be made. For List and Dates of Operas see Daily Papers. Applications for Stalls should be accompanied by a remittance.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPERAS IN ENGLISH.—Under

the direction of Mr. G. PERREN. Tuesday Next, IL TROVATORE. Thursday Next, MARITANA. Characters by Miss Blanche Cole, Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Miss A. Goodall; Mr. George Parren, Mr. Aynsley Cook, &c.  
Full Orchestra, Chorus, and Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Mann. Scenery by Mr. F. Fenton. Admission on Tuesday, 1s.; on Thursday, 2s., or by 2s. 6d. Tickets purchased beforehand, or by June Season Tickets. Transferable Stalls for series of Eight Operas on Tuesdays and Thursdays in July, 10s. 6d.; Single Stalls for either opera, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 1s.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARCHERY FETES.—The

TWELFTH ANNUAL ARCHERY MEETING will take place, on THURSDAY, Friday, and Saturday next, on the beautiful Cricket-Ground. Prizes to the value of £150 will be competed for. The appearance presented on the ground by the great number of lady and gentlemen archers moving between the different shooting-places is very gay and animated.

No extra charge. Admission, on the first two days ("Maritana" on Thursday, also) 1s.; on Saturday (with other Special Attractions), 5s. Guinea Season Tickets free each day.

## MUSICAL UNION.—GRAND MATINEE, TUESDAY,

JULY 5, at Three o'clock. Homage to Beethoven—Quintet B flat, piano and wind instruments; Andante and finale, Kreutzer's sonata; Septet entire, Beethoven. Solos, Leschetzky and Auer, last time in London.

**LESCHETIZKY.**—This eminent Pianist, from St. Petersburg, with Auer, Bernhardt, Lubeck, Lazarus, Barrot, Hutchins, Jakoway, and Paquis (Vocalist—Lefort), at the LAST MUSICAL UNION, TUESDAY NEXT. Tickets, Half a Guinea each, to be had of Lamborn Cock, Olivier, and Mitchell, Bond-street; and of Austin, at St. James's Hall.

## PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Important Notice.—The

Directors of the Philharmonic Society, being most anxious to make the Concert in "Honour of Beethoven" as attractive as possible, have, in consequence of various unforeseen circumstances, determined to POSTPONE it until the following MONDAY, JULY 11, at 8 o'clock, when Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Miss Edith Wynne, Mdlle. Drasid, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Madame Arabella Goddard will appear. They feel sure that these arrangements will meet the approbation of the Subscribers. All Tickets issued for Monday, July 4, will be available for this occasion. Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 7s.; Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d.  
By order, STANLEY LUGAS, Secretary.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—LAST SEASON.

A New Entertainment, OUR ISLAND HOME, by W. S. Gilbert (music by German Reed)—Miss Holland, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. Arthur Cecil. To conclude with THE SCHOOL FEAST, by Mr. Corney Grain. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The Original and

only Recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS (Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Proprietors), all the year round, Every Night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Now entering upon the sixth consecutive year at this hall in one uninterrupted season, an instance of popularity without parallel in the world. The Great Company permanently increased to Forty-one Performers. Fautouils, 5s.; Stalls, 2s.; Raised Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area. Children in arms not admitted. Doors open for the Day Performances at Half-Two; for the Evening at Half-past Seven. No Fees or Extra Charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their Bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No complimentary admissions granted to this Entertainment under any circumstances whatever.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Such a Success as

that achieved by Mr. CYRUS W. NEILE, the CHRISTYS' new Tenor, has rarely been attained by any singer that has appeared in England for a great number of years past. Throughout the very large and fashionable audience present on the occasion of his debut, but one opinion prevailed—the almost electric burst of applause which followed the conclusion of his song amply testified—viz., that Mr. Neile was the fortunate possessor of one of the most pure and remarkably beautiful tenor voices ever heard.

## THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, July 4,

and during the Week, Mr. Sothorn in his Original Character in HOME. Mr. Buckstone in A CURE FOR LOVE Every Evening.

## ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Last Week but One of the

celebrated Comedy PAUL PRY—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Maggie Brennan, Miss Kate Bishop, Messrs. Lionel Brough and William Farren. Every Evening, LA BELLE SAUVAGE—Mrs. John Wood, Misses Everard, Lovell; Messrs. B. Mill, Shore, and Lionel Brough. Box Office, Eleven to Six.

## NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

On MONDAY, JULY 4, and Every Evening, at 7.30, Offenbach's Operetta, BREAKING THE SPELL; after which, Hervé's Opéra Bouffe, LITTLE FAUST, supported by the whole of the Royal Lyceum Theatre Company, Band, Chorus, Scenery, Costumes, and Effects.

## NOTICE.

The TITLEPAGE and INDEX to ENGRAVINGS for VOL. LVI. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from January 1 to June 25, will be issued, GRATIS, with the Number for July 16.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870.

It is, of course, decorous to talk in "large utterance" on a large topic, and, though the really important things of life are usually settled with less fuss than subordinate matters, there is a certain propriety in the conventional solemnities. Hence, though we may not see the absolute necessity of much excitement over the treatment which the Irish Land Bill has received in the House of Lords, we are not desirous of quarrel with those who have declaimed most energetically upon the amendments. Things nearest to us are ever greatest. But it is not so very long since we had to record the adjustment, in the "gilded saloon" of a much more interesting question than that of compensation to outgoing tenants, and we cannot forget with what exceeding ease, and in how conciliatory a spirit, the finalities were attained, when talk had been exhausted, when passion calmed down, and when two men of the world looked at one another across the table, and, in a good-tempered but determined manner, said, "Now for business!" Our own conviction in regard to the Irish Land Bill may be sanguine, but at present we believe in

two issues—first, that it will not be necessary to make an end of the House of Lords; and, secondly, that Lord Cairns and Lord Granville will come forward as solicitors for respective clients and will adjust matters without anything like a revolution. That there may be a reference to the House of Commons before all is agreed to is very probable, and not undesirable, but this will most likely be resorted to rather as a convenient form than a measure of menace.

Holding this belief, it is rather in behalf of the Opposition than of the Government that a tolerant journalist may be inclined to urge argument, which must be more or less in the nature of defence. Constitutionally speaking, the nation ought to find no reason for displeasure in the fact that one of the Estates of the Realm has exerted itself to the extent of showing vitality in excess. While there is life there is hope, in another sense than that implied in the ordinary use of the saying. While there is such life as has been manifested by the House of Lords in dealing with the Irish bill, while a body of politicians displays the industry and the courage which the Peers have shown in grappling with a novel and complicated scheme, we may declare them to have been altogether in the wrong, may wish that they had not possessed so much zeal; but we cannot deny that the British Upper Chamber is "in its right" in performing, however wrongly, a function which assuredly belongs to it and in proving that it has a sense of duty, and a resolution to do that duty. Surely, all this is more important in the history of a nation than the immediate prosperity of any legislative measure, even so valuable a one as the Irish Land Bill. Who would not rather have a horse that springs to his work, and would run altogether off with it but for steady and even severe restraint, than a safe and plodding old creature content to make his round and then to lie down in the nearest ditch until it shall please you to rouse him again into sleepy action? We hope that the image is not irreverent; we have no intention to make it so. We own to a certain satisfaction, at a time when persons, whose number is large if their intellect be small, talk copiously of an effete aristocratic body that, so far from being a power in the State, is scarcely an ornament to it. We are well content that the House of Lords should always resent the proposition that it is a mere registering assembly. We find no such dictum in the British Constitution. That the Lords should have been stirred into undesirable activity in regard to this measure is not remarkable. The bill affirms a new principle of property, so far as the vast majority of the Queen's subjects are concerned; and the House of Lords is not only mainly composed of the holders of property, but is much led and instructed by the class which lives and moves and has its being in a property atmosphere. Between the "territorials" and the lawyers, such a bill was certain to have a warm reception. Then there is a strong reason why an Irish Land Bill would be likely to be roughly handled in the House of Lords, inasmuch as the Irish representative peers have personal and political incitement to oppose a measure designed as a boon to the inferior tenantry of Ireland. It was natural that these noblemen should make a fight on the bill, and that their statements should have considerable influence. Again, it was intimated in the House of Commons, in which the absence of a certain worldly-wise reticence is occasionally to be deplored, that the bill had been so carefully "edited" there that any further mending was needless, and would not be tolerated, and an ill-timed defiance is usually as mischievous as a well-timed defiance is successful. Finally, but in a cynical age we urge this plea with a certain timidity, it is possible that, without being a tyrant and an oppressor, eager to grind out the last shilling from a starving tenant, a landowner may retain the old belief that his right in the soil is an absolute and not a conditional right—or he may have been taught the conditions by Mr. Justice Blackstone, and did not find among them the wise one which we are now seeking to establish. We may justly blame a man for obtuseness, or for the mental lameness which prevents his keeping step in the march of intellect; but we will not impute to him a disposition to feudal crime. A lord may like his deer unmolested, but we do not see in the division-lists any savage Front de Boeuf, who would tie a poacher to the horns of a wild stag. What we have sometimes dared to say of the Commons we dare to say in another sense of the Lords—namely, that they are exceedingly like other people. They have had a brave opportunity of showing that they are certainly not wiser than other people, and they have availed themselves thereof. But there is no case for a volcanic outburst of indignation.

We should be glad to know that Lords Cairns and Granville had met in the library, or at a window of the House, and checked off the terms on which the bill should be adjusted when the "report" is considered. But we do not think that matters will be quite so easily arranged. Yet there can be but one conclusion to the whole business, as there was but one in the case of the much more exciting and much more hotly contested Irish Church Bill. The country has reposed faith in the Premier, and will support him in this tentative measure for the quieting of Ireland. The measure may fail of that effect, but the experiment is to be tried, and the Peers must not vitiate the process by which the Government seek to effect their object. Let the Peers remember that if the plan succeed they will rejoice patriotically; if it fail, and their hands have injured the bill, history will not, unfairly, credit them with having interfered mischievously.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle.

On Thursday week her Majesty held a Council, at which were present Earl De Grey, the Earl of Kimberley, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and Viscount Sydney. Mr. Helps was clerk of the Council. Earl De Grey, Mr. Gladstone, and Viscount Sydney had audiences of the Queen. Her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. John H. Briggs, late Chief Clerk of the Admiralty, and Mr. Antonio Brady, late Superintendent of Contracts at the Admiralty. The Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting were in attendance.

On the following day the Queen had a garden party. Some details and an illustration of the party are given in this Number.

On Sunday Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Master of the Temple, officiated.

On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa, visited Sir James Clark at Bagshot Park. (Sir James died on Wednesday.) The Queen received with deep concern the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Earl of Clarendon. Her Majesty immediately had conveyed to the bereaved Countess assurances of her sympathy and condolence.

Tuesday was the thirty-second anniversary of the Queen's coronation. The day was observed at Windsor with the customary honours. The bells of St. George's Chapel and St. John's Church were rung, and Royal salutes were fired from the Long Walk, the Royal Adelaide frigate on Virginia Water, and Fort Belvedere. The Duke d'Aumale, the Princess of Salerno (Archduchess of Austria), and the Duke of Guise visited the Queen.

Her Majesty has taken her usual daily drives in the vicinity of the castle.

In consequence of the death of the Earl of Clarendon, the Queen's state concert at Buckingham Palace, announced for Wednesday last, has been postponed until Wednesday next, the 6th inst.

Lord Wrottesley and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell have succeeded Viscount Torrington and Lord Frederick Kerr as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses had a garden party at Chiswick. A very numerous company of the Corps Diplomatique and the élite of society were present. Among the Royal guests who received invitations were—Princess Louisa, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Archduchess Thérèse and Duke Philip of Wurtemberg, Prince and Princess Teck, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornburg, Prince Waldemar of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Hassan, Count and Countess Gleichen, &c. The bands of the Grenadiers and the 1st Life Guards were in attendance. In the evening the Prince entertained at dinner, at Hurlingham, the following members of the Cercle des Patineurs de Paris:—Marquis du Lau, Prince Poniatowsky, Prince de Léon, Duke Caracciolo, Marquis de Castelbajac, Count de St. Priest, Count Halez-Claparède, Count de Montesquieu, Count de Croix, Count E. de Lambertye, Count H. de Lambertye, Viscount Greffuhle, Count de Becheret, Baron Baracco, Baron Hottinguer, Baron F. Hottinguer, M. de Meynard, M. Cattin, M. Hennessey, M. O'Connor, M. Doublat, and M. Jourdrier. The following were likewise present:—Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Clonmell, Viscount Stormont, Viscount Royston, M.P., Viscount Dupplin, Viscount Holmesdale, M.P., and others. The Princess, after her return from Chiswick, went to the Italian Opera, Drury Lane.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. T. Helmore, and the Hon. and Rev. A. F. Phipps officiated.

On Monday the Princess was present at a concert given by Mr. Henry Holmes, by permission of the Duke of Sutherland, at Stafford House. The ball which was to have taken place in the evening was postponed, in consequence of the death of the Earl of Clarendon.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess dined with Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, at her residence in Hertford-street.

The Prince and Princess visited the East-End, on Thursday morning, for the purpose of opening the new school for the children of seamen in the port of London, situate in Wellclose-square. The inhabitants of the locality had decorated the streets with flags and banners, &c. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Lord Mayor, Mr. H. W. Smith, M.P., the Rev. W. Greston, and other gentlemen, and were conducted over the building. After the ceremony there was a déjeuner in a large marquee which had been erected for the purpose.

The Princess has taken daily drives in the parks.

The Prince will lay the first stone of St. Saviour's Church, for the deaf and dumb, Oxford-street, at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday next.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has made most favourable progress towards convalescence. Dr. Gream, who has been in attendance upon her Royal Highness, has returned to town from the New Palace, Potsdam.

The Duchess of Cambridge arrived, on Tuesday, at her residence, in the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, from Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

Princess Teck presided over one of the stalls at the bazaar in aid of the Ladies' Sanitary Association, which was held during the first three days of the week in the gardens of Madame Uzulia, at Hanover Lodge, Regent's Park. Her Royal Highness will distribute the prizes at the exhibition of the Royal Botanic Society on Wednesday next.

Prince Teck presided at the meeting on behalf of the Alexandra Institution for the Blind, held at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday.

## FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Excellency the French Ambassador entertained a distinguished company at dinner, on Saturday last, at the French Embassy, Albert-gate.

The Duchess of Buccleuch had an afternoon party, on Tuesday, at Montagu House, Whitehall.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at Cleveland House, St. James's-square. The Duchess, later in the evening, had a brilliant reception.

The Duke of Wellington, as Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, gave his annual entertainment to the county magistrates and the officers of the several regiments of the Middlesex Militia, on Tuesday evening, at Apsley House.

Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton entertained the Count and Countess de Paris and a select circle at dinner, on Wednesday, at the family residence in St. James's-square.

Maria, Marchioness of Aylesbury, entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales and a distinguished company at dinner, on Tuesday. Later in the evening the Marchioness received a numerous company.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam entertained a select party at dinner, on Monday, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

Earl and Countess Brownlow received a distinguished company at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

Countess Amherst had an evening party, on Tuesday, at the family mansion in Grosvenor-square.

Earl Cadogan had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at Cadogan House, Cadogan-place.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney entertained the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Teck, Princess Czernicheff, and a distinguished company at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at the Lord Chamberlain's private residence in Cleveland-square.

Viscountess Combermere entertained a select circle at dinner, on Sunday, at her mansion in Belgrave-square.

Lord and Lady Poltimore entertained Prince and Princess Teck and a distinguished company at dinner, on Saturday last, at their residence in Grosvenor-place. Later in the evening her Ladyship had a reception.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Armistead, C. J., to be Curate of Aldham, near Colchester.  
Biggs, Louis Coulier; Rector of West Chickerell.  
Buckell, W.; Curate of Market Harborough.  
Clarke, W. W.; Rector of Claydon, Devon.  
Currie, M. W.; Rector of Barnham Broom, and Vicar of Kimberley.  
Dimont, C. H.; Curate of St. Clement's, Worcester.  
Duckworth, Robinson; one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the Queen.  
Elder, W. A.; Curate of Banham, Norfolk.  
Howard, H. C.; Vicar of Studley, Wilts.  
Jones, William West; Oxford Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.  
Kingsford, S.; Vicar of St. Hilary's, Cornwall.  
Leakey, P. N.; Rector of Paracombe.  
Maugham, Henry Macdonald, M.A.; Curate of West Farleigh, near Maidstone.  
Mooyart, R. J.; Vicar of Silsoe, Bedfordshire.  
Rawlinson, H. J.; Curate of Northchurch, Great Berkhamsted.  
Read, W. T.; Curate of Southend.  
Salt, G. C.; Chaplain to the Worcester Prison.  
Sellers, James; Curate (sole charge) of Binbrooke, Lincolnshire.  
Smith, G. W.; Vicar of Nidd, Yorkshire.  
Tebbs, W.; Vicar of Ashwick, Bath.  
Travers, C. H.; Vicar of St. Giles's, Reading.  
Vernon, W. G.; Vicar of Osmaston, Derbyshire.  
Veysey, John; Incumbent of Shaftesbury St. Rumbold, Dorset.

A correspondent in *Notes and Queries* suggests the erection of some distinct memorial to the late Dean Milman; the subscriptions to be by yearly instalments extending over a period of three or five years.

Saturday was a day of great rejoicing at Maidenhead for Churchmen, as on that day was finished the tower and building of St. Luke's Church, after designs by Mr. G. R. Clarke, to accommodate 900 people.

The Rev. Charles Edward Few, M.A., on his resigning the curacy of St. Margaret's, Lee, has been presented by his friends with a silver tea service. The Rev. Thomas Calthrop Webster, M.A., has received a silver salver, and a purse containing 135 sovereigns, from the parishioners of St. Mary's, Hornsey.

The Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new Church of St. James, situated in the Knatchbull-road, Brixton, on Monday. The edifice, which is constructed with Kentish rag with Bath stone ashlar, is of the Gothic style of architecture, and capable of holding 800 worshippers. It is the gift of Mr. James Lewis Minet, who not only gave the freehold land on which it stands, but erected it at a cost of £7500. The Incumbent is the Rev. J. D. Dyke.

Earl Beauchamp has given £100, and Earl De Grey £250, towards the funds required for Keble College. Mr. Shaw Stewart, the treasurer of the memorial fund, puts these questions:—"Will not the friends of Keble College at once make up the remaining £4000? Is it too much to expect that, to complete the first portion of so great a work, forty Churchmen may be found willing to give £100 or eighty £50 each?" He also asks for money to defray the working expenses until the college is full.

The Bishop of Chester has refused to consecrate a church at West Derby, near Liverpool, on account of the elaborate character of the decorations. The walls and roof, and almost every part of the church, are covered with painting and gilding, and there is an altar-piece which the Bishop considers objectionable. The founder of the church is Mrs. Reade, of The Elms, West Derby, Liverpool, who has spent £30,000 upon it. Mrs. Reade states that she "thoroughly upholds the Bishop in refusing to consecrate until the altar-piece and other decorations which he objects to are removed."

The first meeting of the company for the revision of the Old Testament Scriptures was held on Thursday, under the presidency of the Bishop of Llandaff, with whom are associated the Bishops of St. David's, Ely, Lincoln, and Bath and Wells, Archdeacon Rose, Canon Selwyn, Canon Jebb, Dr. Kay, Professor Davidson, of Edinburgh, Professor Chinnery, Professor Leathes (King's College), Professor Plumtree; Dr. Wright, of the British Museum, Dr. Ginsburg, and other gentlemen. The first portion of the work undertaken by this company is the revision of the authorised version of the Pentateuch.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

The Mathematical Examiners on Tuesday issued the following class list:—

Class 1.—T. A. A. Chirol, Exeter; G. Edmundson, Magdalen; M. Muir-Mackenzie, Brasenose; E. Wharton, Exeter.

Class 2.—E. H. Bromley, Queen's; F. Sparks, Worcester.

Class 3.—A. V. Cox, Wadham; J. M. Hodge, Magdalen Hall; H. E. Hull, Brasenose; S. S. O. Morris, Jesus; H. W. Mort, Queen's.

The Moderators in the Classical School have issued the subjoined class-list:—

Class 1.—W. L. Courtney, University; W. M. Furneaux, Corpus; W. S. Gibson, Balliol; C. H. Gibson, St. John's; A. H. Gilkes, Christ Church; M. H. Green, F. H. Hall, and J. S. Masterman, Corpus; P. Read, Lincoln; W. Trailes, Worcester; J. Wilson, Balliol.

Class 2.—T. Agar, Christ Church; E. P. Allanson, Queen's; F. E. Armistead, Exeter; F. L. Barnwell, Magdalen; H. Chettle, Exeter; A. K. Connell, New; V. K. Cooper, Brasenose; J. H. Davies, Jesus; G. H. Dawson, Wadham; F. B. de Sausmarez, Pembroke; E. Durrant, New; W. W. S. Escott, Trinity; A. Fawkes, Balliol; G. M. Freeman, Corpus; H. B. Garrod, Merton; G. R. Gillespie and J. S. M. Gordon, Balliol; G. L. Green, New; T. S. Hannay, Trinity; E. M. Hutton, Queen's; E. K. Jupp and W. C. Lefroy, Christ Church; D. Lloyd, Jesus; W. H. Longridge, Corpus; E. G. D. Manson, Brasenose; W. M. Meredith, Magdalen Hall; D. Moore, Exeter;

T. Mosley, Corpus; C. G. Moulin, Pembroke; R. G. C. Mowbray and R. Ord, Balliol; G. T. Pilcher, Corpus; H. S. B. Price, Merton; W. Priestley, University; G. Sharpe, Lincoln; C. Simmons, Balliol; H. Y. Stanger, Lincoln; A. E. Wannop, Brasenose; W. C. Warner, Exeter; C. A. Whittuck, Oriel; R. ap H. Williams, Christ Church; W. J. Wilson, Wadham; J. B. Wood, Merton; J. Wynne-Jones, Christ Church.

Class 3.—C. Black, New; R. Bowcott, Jesus; H. W. Brock, Exeter; J. C. Collins, Balliol; C. E. Cree, University; A. Digby, Corpus; W. M. Fawcett, Merton; J. Y. Hay, Balliol; S. S. Heathcote, Exeter; E. N. Hodges, Queen's; H. R. Hopwood, Oriel; C. A. Janson, University; C. R. McClymont, Balliol; T. Mackay, New; J. Mitchell, University; J. A. Moulin, Pembroke; W. Norbury, Brasenose; J. Parsons, New; A. H. Poyser, Christ Church; W. M. M. Rorison, St. John's.

The Moderators in the Mathematical School have issued the subjoined list:—

Class 1.—R. E. Baynes, Wadham; W. Becker, New; A. Fisher, Balliol; H. E. Handsombody, St. John's; A. Hotham, Brasenose; S. P. Micholls, New; E. F. S. Tylecote, St. John's; H. Young, Queen's.

Class 2.—F. H. Hummel, Worcester; C. B. Tylecote, Queen's.

The following awards have been made at St. John's:—Lay Fellowship in Mathematics—R. H. M. Bosanquet, B.A., Lecturer of Christ Church. Clerical Fellowships in Classics—R. Ewing, Scholar of Balliol; and J. W. Stanbridge, Scholar of New. There were thirty candidates.

An unknown person has offered to the University a prize of £100 for the best essay in confutation of the materialism of the present day by arguments derived from evidences of intelligence, design, contrivance, and adaptation of means to ends in the universe, and especially in man, considered in his moral nature, his religious aptitudes, and his intellectual powers; and in all organic nature.

Mr. J. W. Browne, B.A., late Scholar of University College, has been elected Fellow of Worcester.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The foundation scholarships at St. Peter's have been thus awarded:—Messrs. Dey and J. Smith, scholarships of £80 per annum; W. Amcott, £60; Raikes, £40; Birdwood and Fair, £20. Scholarships have been awarded to those who have not yet completed residence, after competition, as under:—Mathematics—Pulgin, Queens' College, Corfe; Dixon, Glasgow University; Glead, Hurstpierpoint College. Classics—Biarzchi, Ipswich School; Black, Highgate School. At King's College exhibitions have been adjudged to B. Taylor, Christ's Hospital, and E. N. Wix, King's College School. *Proximo accessit*—G. H. Tindal, Eton College.

At University College, yesterday week, the Bishop of Exeter presided at the annual distribution of prizes of the Faculty of Arts and Laws. The right rev. prelate, in congratulating the college upon the evident prosperity which had attended its work, expressed his warm approval of the means which it had taken to provide education for women, and he hoped that the latter would not fail to take advantage of the opportunities afforded for the cultivation of their faculties. The Dean presented a report which stated that the students in the Faculty of Law and Arts now number 290, or including those attending the evening classes 383, showing in the latter a decrease of ten on the previous year. The report announced the award of the Andrews Entrance Exhibition in Classics to Mr. Charles Parsons, of Lewes Grammar School; that in mathematics and physics to Mr. Frederick W. Frankland, of University College School; and that for the three subjects conjointly to Mr. Sale, of Regent's Park College.

The constitution of the new governing bodies of Harrow, Winchester, Shrewsbury, Charterhouse, and Rugby is published. Each board contains one member to be nominated by the Hebdomadal Council at Oxford, one by the Senate at Cambridge, one by the Royal Society, one by the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Chief Justice for the time being, or by each, and one by the masters. For Winchester and Harrow, membership of the Church of England is an essential qualification. For the others the only qualification is competence in the opinion of the electors. Provisions are also made by which the present governing body will die a gentle death by gradual transformation into the new.

The medal and prizes won by the successful pupils of the North London College School (of which the Rev. C. W. Williams, D.D., is the Principal and Head Master) were distributed, on Wednesday, in St. George's Hall, in the presence of a large audience. Marquis Camden was in the chair.

Five children, whose ages ranged from fourteen to five and a half, went out on Friday evening, last week, to gather mussels on a bank in the bed of the Clyde at low water, about two miles below Dumbarton Castle. While so employed they discovered that the tide was coming up, and that they were surrounded by water. They made for the shore, about a mile distant, but the water in some places was up to their armpits, and a boy of the name of McClusky took his little brother, aged five and a half, on his back and attempted to swim by using one hand; but, after bravely struggling on for thirty or forty yards, the young child lost his hold of his brother, was rapidly carried away by the current, and soon sank. The other four succeeded in getting to shore. The body of the drowned child was cast ashore the next morning.

The Mayor of Newark has written to the *Times* in order to make known as widely as possible that there is no foundation for some odious accusations which have been brought against the Newark police, referring to the disposal of the property of the passengers of the excursion-train on the occurrence of the collision near Newark. The rings which were removed from the finger of a dead woman were given up to her father several days before the article appeared, and the watch which was said to have been stolen from a bag has been found in the possession of the owner's friend in London. A purse which was said to have been stolen was given up to the solicitor of the deceased's friends at the inquest; and an insurance ticket which a woman who was killed had taken with her to London was left there with her friends.

The Admiralty has been made the victim of a clever swindle. A clerk who was discharged for misconduct in 1861, and, of course, without a pension, lately wrote to the department, as if still in office, offering to accept a commutation of pension. Apparently no inquiry was made by the officials to whom the application was addressed. They seem to have assumed implicitly that the pension was really due, and to have proceeded in the ordinary course with the calculations for commuting it. The result was that on June 14, 1870, the clerk received £2000 from the Admiralty for consenting to retire from a service from which he had been dismissed in disgrace nine years before, and to accept a commutation of a pension to which he had no title whatever. The clerk at once started on a visit to the United States. Not long ago a similar deception was practised on the Army Pension Office.





THE QUEEN'S GARDEN PARTY AT WINDSOR CASTLE: HER MAJESTY RECEIVING HER GUESTS ON THE LAWN.

SEE PAGE 18.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is so seldom that the Speaker of the House of Commons becomes a prominent entity, and appears, so to speak, in his own person, that it is a curiosity that he should have been himself, as it were, twice within a few days. Not long ago, it was recorded that he spoke and voted in Committee, and now a very pleasant little scene in which he was the central figure may be chronicled; for the right honourable gentleman had to ask those whom he nominally controls, but of whom he is in fact the bond-slave, to give him leave for a day in order that he might accept the honour of the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. There have been rumours that the Speaker is not popular with the House; but if spontaneous and continued cheers after every sentence which he uttered in asking the grace needed, and still louder and more general applause at every sentiment which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli delivered in making and seconding the formal motion for leave, are to be taken as indications of the feeling existing between members and their presiding officer, nothing can be more satisfactory than the relations between them.

The very humble suppliancy of the Speaker somehow suggested that his place is a very hard one. Apart from the fact of his having to ask in schoolboy fashion for a day's remittance from his toil, there comes the recollection that generally members treat him, in reference to the length of the sittings, as if he were merely a cast-iron machine which no *sederunt* in a chair, a world too wide to be comfortable, could in the least affect. On that very occasion, after so cheering a consent had been given to his short absence, he was kept until four o'clock in the morning, whilst no less than eleven divisions technically obstructive of a bill which a small minority wished to discuss some time or other took place. Again, but that the Speaker sent a message of excuse, at nine o'clock the next night, when the House resumed, after a sitting from two o'clock in the afternoon until seven in the evening, he would have had to remain glued by a stern sense of duty to his chair until nearly two the next morning. The infelicitous curiosity of this proceeding was the more marked, as it was on that very evening that Mr. Gilpin brought forward his motion illustrative (and especially in his own haggard countenance and attenuated form) of the ill effects of long sittings, and asking in the name of mercy that no disputatious business be taken after twelve o'clock. Though everyone admitted the principle, there was so manifest a feeling in favour of liberty to talk as much as everyone chose, ignoring the sufferings of the Speaker, that Mr. Gilpin was fain to compound for one o'clock; but even that he was jockeyed out of, and so had to withdraw his motion. Its real value and operation were tested immediately after, when, just at one o'clock, a double-dyed Orange Irish member sought to bring on a subject which would have raised a national faction-fight which would have lasted till no one knows when. The truth of the matter was really put by Mr. Montague Chambers in one of those shambling, incoherent speeches with which he has lately taken to amuse the House, when he said that it was a party which might be designated that of the "diners-out," which, under the influence of conviviality, came down at hours varying from half-past ten to twelve in a mood to make a night of it. It is, rightly or wrongly, supposed that this party is mainly composed of the *jeunesse dorée* of the Opposition; and they are watched by a small section of grim Ironsides below the gangway on the Ministerial side, and so there ensue contests which to the spectators suggest recollections of the collisions between the Cavaliers and Roundheads of old. Oddly enough, however, these two sects united, on the night to which allusion has been made, to bait Mr. Lowe on his gun-license scheme, and, in the end, to beat him out of it.

It is remarkable how, notwithstanding its sundry personal changes, traditions are preserved in the House of Commons. Anyone who remembers the fierce opposition which on three successive occasions raged against a proposition of the Government to bring together all our national collections of pictures and natural history in one range of buildings, on a certain mysterious site (no one clearly knows to whom it actually belongs, though everyone suspects), at South Kensington, will perceive the same spirit of antagonism existent now, and evidenced by the clenched-teeth resistance to the bill which proposes to sacrifice a pleasant part of Hyde Park, including a grove of magnificent trees, to the blunders, actual or prepense, of the architect of a building said to be the property of an art and science joint-stock company. Anyone who has watched Mr. Ayrton's conduct of the measure against the fierce opposition to it which has prevailed would well fancy that there was a struggle in his mind between official duty and personal convictions, and, though he did his officialism manfully, and pronounced a jeremiad over the scheme when he abandoned it last week, it is more than possible that when he got rid of it, nominally for the Session but practically for ever, he went on his way rejoicing.

Perhaps one of the best scenes this Session for liveliness, banter, and briefness of discussion was that which was witnessed when Mr. Somerset Beaumont brought on his bill for relieving Bishops from their Parliamentary functions. It was at nine o'clock, that hour of resumption after an afternoon sitting, when the House looks so ghastly and ghostly. For a long time the attendance of members was confined to the below-the-gangwayites on the Ministerial side, who mustered to a man. The front and upper benches on that side were nearly empty, the Prime Minister almost having the former to himself. There was at first and during the discussion but a single occupant of the foremost Opposition seat; and only a few of those who sit below the gangway on that side came in from time to time, until a decent House was convened. Nothing could have been more pastime-like than the proceedings; everyone on both sides was on the broad grin; even Mr. Gladstone was facetious, though, in the end, he spoke with a fervidness that showed that he at least did not, as almost everyone else did, seem to place a Bishop in the House of Lords in much the same category as they would peeresses in their own right, if those ladies had seats there and were all of them of a certain age. There was a comic solemnity about Mr. Somerset Beaumont that was decidedly amusing. Mr. Locke King was positively animated, and more than once trembled on the verge of a humorous remark; while Sir Wilfrid Lawson revelled in the funny notions which prelate Parliamentaryism suggested to him. The absence, singular enough, of the leaders of the Conservative party probably tended to make the debate as short as it was smart in some respects and interesting in others, while a minority of 102 may be said to have signified the first step towards an object which will probably be gained by the time the next Parliament is elected.

The two great measures of the Session have been going on *pari passu*, the Irish Land Bill in the Lords and the Education Bill in the Commons. So far as the former is concerned, it seems as if their Lordships, in a brief exercise of the powers of a majority of the Opposition, are playing such fantastic tricks as will make the Commons hereafter growl, or rather

roar. The notability of all has been that the Duke of Richmond, having shown so much capability for leadership, doubtless roused the jealousy of Lord Salisbury, who proposed him for the office to the party, and so the noble Marquis set about to prove that he who made could also unmake, and he led the bulk of the Opposition into a lobby opposite to that to which their nominal leader went, and so has created a difficulty which may bring the two Houses into collision. As to the Education Bill, a really fine debate, at the end of which Mr. Gladstone pronounced one of the ablest and most powerful speeches that even he has ever made, has culminated in a division which shows that the "irreconcilables" can only muster sixty strong, and gives a faint hope that the measure may yet pass this Session.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

Business did not begin until nearly half-past seven, in consequence of the Queen's party at Windsor.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol wished to have Divine service in St. Stephen's Crypt, but Earl Granville opposed the motion, and it was withdrawn.

The discussion in Committee of the Irish Land Bill was taken up on the Duke of Richmond's amendment, that in case of any assignment of a tenancy otherwise than by the operation of law, the assignee shall not be entitled to any compensation unless and until he shall have been accepted by the landlord. The Government opposed the amendment; but, on a division, it was carried by 116 votes to 82. Another amendment, to prevent holders of twenty-five acres from subletting half-acre lots for labourers, was moved by the Duke of Richmond, and carried by 138 against 89. The Duke of Richmond moved to reduce the time within which a tenant might claim compensation from thirty-one years to twenty-one. The Government opposed the amendment, but it was carried by 140 votes to 111. The Marquis of Salisbury moved another amendment, reducing the value of a holding for which a tenant might claim compensation from £100 to £50. The amendment was opposed by the Government and the Duke of Richmond, but carried, on a division, by 119 to 111.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

The adjourned debate on the Education Bill was resumed at the morning sitting by Mr. Mundella, who praised the Government amendments, but thought more should be done to make education compulsory. Mr. W. H. Smith supported the bill. Mr. Walter, though he thought the bill defective and objectionable in many points, could not support the amendment. Mr. Horsman said the amendments of the Government were not satisfactory to one side of the House, and had not conciliated the other. When they went into Committee the Government would place their honour and character in the hands of their opponents, and would pass the objectionable religious clauses against their friends by the support of their opponents. He objected to the principle of a conscience clause, and said he should vote for the amendment as a protest in favour of an unsectarian education. Mr. Gladstone wound up the debate in a vigorous speech, and declared that while it made many concessions to the Nonconformists, it asked none from them. He appealed to the House to carry the bill. On a division, Mr. Richard's amendment was negatived by 421 votes against 60. The House went into Committee on the bill, and immediately resumed. The sitting was then suspended.

At the evening sitting Mr. G. Gregory was calling the attention to the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, when the House was counted out at a quarter past nine.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the House assembling, Lord Granville formally announced the death of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and expressed, in terms of deep regret, his sense of the loss thereby sustained alike by the country, the Government, and the family and friends of the noble Earl. The Duke of Richmond, as leader of the Opposition, joined in this tribute to the memory of the deceased statesman, whom he described as one of the most distinguished members of their Lordships' House, and whose political opponents admitted that, in whatever he did, he was actuated by a sincere desire to uphold the honour and credit of the country. Lord Derby said this was an event in which the voice of political criticism was necessarily hushed. In Lord Clarendon his countrymen had lost an experienced and sagacious statesman, and the Foreign Office a chief whose heart was in his work. England, even in these days, would find it difficult to replace so distinguished a statesman, who was not less endeared by the charm of his manner than the warmth of his heart. Lord Cowley attempted to address their Lordships, but was overcome by his emotions, and was compelled to resume his seat.

Several bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships resumed the Committee on the Irish Land Bill at clause 4. The Duke of Richmond moved the insertion at the end of the clause of a proviso to the effect that twenty years' enjoyment by the tenant or his predecessor in title should extinguish his claim for compensation in the case of all improvements other than permanent buildings or reclamation of waste land; that in the case of forty-one years' enjoyment there shall be no claim for permanent buildings; and that, as regarded the reclamation of waste land, thirty-one years' enjoyment should be deemed an equivalent. After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn, the Duke of Richmond reserving to himself the right of introducing it at a later stage of the measure, if so minded. On clause 5, which premised, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that improvements are those of the tenant, the Marquis of Clanricarde moved as an amendment that all claims for improvements put forward either by landlord or tenant should be proved by evidence and subject to appeal. The amendment was opposed by Lord O'Hagan, Earl Granville, the Earl of Bessborough, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Kimberley, and the Lord Chancellor, and supported by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Chelmsford, and Lord Cairns. Eventually the amendment was carried against the Government by 122 to 83. The clause was then agreed to. The Duke of Richmond subsequently moved a clause to enable landlords or tenants desirous of preserving evidence of improvements made by them or their predecessors in title to register the same in the Landed Estates Court. The clause was opposed by the Lord Chancellor and supported by the Duke of Marlborough; but, Earl Granville declining to make another appeal to the lobby, the clause was added to the bill without a division. Clauses 6, 7, 8, and 9 were eventually agreed to with verbal amendments, and progress was reported.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Kirkman Hodgson took his seat for Bristol, in the room of Mr. C. Robinson, unseated on petition.

Replying to questions from Sir G. Grey and Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Gladstone stated that Sir Spencer Robinson, the Controller of the Navy, had tendered his resignation in consequence of the order of 1870 relating to naval retire-

ments, but, at the request of the Government, had continued to give his services to the public; and that with respect to Mr. Reed, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, communications had been made indirectly that he intended to tender his resignation, but no official intimation to that effect had been conveyed, either to the First Lord of the Admiralty or to the head of the Government.

The House, having gone into Committee on the Elementary Education Bill, passed the first four clauses rapidly; but, on reaching the fifth, Mr. Walter proposed as an amendment that a school board should be formed for every school district, and that it should be the duty of school boards to provide for their respective districts a sufficient amount of accommodation in public elementary schools, except where such accommodation already existed, or as occasion might require. Mr. Forster, who opposed the amendment, intimated his willingness to make concessions so far as that boards should be appointed where the majority of the electors desired it, provided the educational machinery were sufficient, and that the Privy Council should take power to cause the appointment of a school board in districts where the present school managers wished to cease their functions. On a division being taken, Mr. Walter's amendment was negatived by 303 to 112; and subsequently the clause was agreed to. Mr. Pease moved to amend the seventh, or "conscience clause," by striking out the passage which directed that the religious instruction should be given either at the beginning or the end, or at the beginning and the end of the school meeting; so that every school, whether rate-aided or voluntary, should have its own time-table for religious instruction. This proposal was supported by Sir J. Pakington, on the ground that the clause, in its then shape, would be productive of great inconvenience and embarrassment in very many schools. Mr. Baines spoke in favour of the clause, which was also defended by Mr. Forster; whilst Sir C. Adderley, who preferred the existing conscience clause to the proposed time-table, thought the adoption of the amendment would be tantamount to leaving the bill without a conscience clause altogether. Eventually the Committee divided and rejected the amendment by 222 to 122. Dr. Brewer proposed to amend the clause by providing that no scholar should be privileged to attend the religious instruction or service held within school hours except at the request of the parents and guardians, according to a prescribed form, addressed to the managers or school teachers. The amendment was objected to by Mr. Forster, and negatived without a division. After some other amendments had been disposed of, progress was reported.

The Sligo and Cashel Disfranchisement Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Cattle Diseases (Ireland) Bill and the Medical Officers Superannuation Bill were passed through Committee.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House resumed in Committee the consideration of the Irish Land Bill, and agreed to the clauses ranging from the 9th to the 20th inclusive without much discussion. Lord Lifford then moved the insertion of a new clause, providing that nothing in the Act should be construed to impair the right of the landlord to accept or refuse an incoming tenant. This was opposed, on behalf of the Government, by Lord Dufferin, who held that it was antagonistic to the custom of Ulster. On dividing, the clause was rejected by 59 to 40. The succeeding clauses up to the 39th were rapidly passed; and then Lord Grey moved to omit clause 40, which allows advances to be made to tenants for the purchase of their holdings, his objection being that it would constitute a large number of small proprietors in Ireland debtors to the State. The clause was supported by Lord Oranmore and Browne, who urged in its favour that the principle had been sanctioned in Russia and Canada, where it was found to work well. After some discussion, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the clause agreed to. On clause 54, the Duke of Richmond moved to reduce the notice to quit, in the case of yearly tenants, from one year to six months; which was assented to by Earl Granville. On clause 66, relating to distress for rent, the Duke of Richmond moved its omission. Earl Granville would not oppose the amendment, but reserved to the Government the right of reconsidering the subject. The clause was struck out. An amendment of the Marquis of Bristol was negatived, and the bill passed through Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the early sitting, Mr. Baxter stated, in reply to a question from Sir J. Elphinstone, that a clerk dismissed from the Admiralty for misconduct had succeeded in getting £2333 as compensation for the loss of his office, and that the matter was now undergoing the rigorous examination of that department, as also of the Treasury.

The House having gone into Committee on the Education Bill, Lord R. Montagu insisted, on clause 7, that there should be inserted in a schedule the terms and conditions on which the increased grant was to be given. Mr. Gladstone said this would mean the addition of a new Revised Code, which would be impracticable without delaying the bill a year. Mr. Disraeli also urged that the point should not be pressed, and it was not. Mr. V. Harcourt moved that regulations should be framed to give parents a share in the management of schools; and, in case the school was in receipt of a Parliamentary grant, a share in the management should be given to the householders of the school district. Mr. Forster opposed the amendment, arguing that it would put an end to all voluntary effort. Finally, the amendment was negatived by 329 votes to 81. On clause 8, which authorises the Privy Council to make inquiry into the existing school accommodation, Mr. Forster moved an amendment that, in ascertaining whether the existing schools were suitable, regard should be had to the religious opinions of the inhabitants of the district. After some discussion, this amendment was withdrawn. Mr. V. Harcourt moved that, in making the inquiry, no school should be taken into consideration which did not conform to the Act for the regulation of elementary schools. Mr. Forster said the amendment was unnecessary, and it was withdrawn, the Government consenting to reconsider the form of words on the point. Mr. Forster said the inquiry would take into account the number of children who would have to be accommodated under a compulsory system. After some further discussion, progress was reported and the sitting suspended.

At the evening sitting, Lord Sandon asked leave to introduce a bill to provide for the establishment of parochial councils in all the parishes of England and Wales, and to enlarge the powers of the laity with respect to the conduct of Divine worship in the parish churches. The principal feature of the scheme was the formation in each parish of an elective council of sidesmen to advise with the clergymen upon matters of parochial interest. Lord Sandon stated that his proposal was only a pilot one, the intention being not to press the bill on the House, but only to bring before the public an important question as to the constitution of the Established Church. The measure was supported by Mr. Cowper-Temple, Mr. Birley, and Mr. Hughes; but Mr. Beresford-Hope doubted



whether it would effect its purpose. Mr. Gladstone, admitting the desirability of modifying the absolute authority of the clergyman as it now existed, declined to commit himself to any of the details of the method by which parochial councils should be constituted. The bill was then brought in.

Colonel Sykes drew attention to the grievances of officers of the East India Company's army in regard to deductions being made from their bona fide claims on the ground of accelerated promotion and of increased retiring pensions, and moved an address to the Crown on the subject. Mr. Grant-Duff resisted the motion on the ground that every single complaint brought forward had been thoroughly sifted, and wherever it had been possible the demand had been conceded. On a division the Government were beaten by 113 to 92.

On the motion of Colonel Anson, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the grievances of Colonels of the British Army by their over-supersession by Colonels of the Indian army.

Leave was given to the Solicitor-General for Ireland to bring in a bill to disfranchise certain voters of the city of Dublin.

The Charitable Funds Investment Bill, the Rents and Periodical Payments Bill, and the Settled Estates Bill were read the second time; and the Cattle Disease (Ireland) Bill was read the third time and passed.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House spent the greater part of the sitting in discussing the clauses of Mr. S. Cave's Life Assurance Companies Bill, which has stood over since March 2. The bill was passed through Committee, and the next stage is fixed for Monday.

Mr. Rylands, seconded by Mr. Birley, moved the second reading of the Sale of Liquors on Sunday Bill, and Mr. Alderman Lawrence was speaking against it when the debate was adjourned at a quarter before six.

The Medical Officers Superannuation Bill was read the third time and passed.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Medical Act (1858) Amendment and the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Bill passed through Committee.

The Attorneys and Solicitors' Remuneration and the Churchwardens' Liabilities Bills were read the third time and passed.

The Metropolitan Board of Works Bill was read the second time.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

##### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Elementary Education Bill.

On clause 9 Mr. Corrance moved an addition to the effect that in the event of an inquiry, made on the application of the managers of any elementary school, failing to satisfy the persons aggrieved, they may demand a poll; and if the votes in favour of the formation of a school board do not exceed one third of the total number no requisition for a school board shall issue within twelve months. Mr. Forster could not see what advantages could be gained by delaying the requisition for twelve months under the circumstances stated, and saw no reason for interfering with the principle of the bill, which was to acknowledge efficiency where it existed, and compelling the requisite provision wherever it was shown to be needed. The amendment was negatived without a division. Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth moved an amendment to clause 9 with a view of extending the period for the provision of school accommodation after the issue of the final notice, from the time meant by the word "forthwith" to a period not exceeding six months. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Forster, who, however, was willing to concede the words, "within such time, not exceeding six months, as may be limited by such notice." This was assented to by Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth; the amendment suggested by Mr. Forster was acceded to, and the clause as amended was ordered to stand part of the bill.

Mr. Forster moved an addition to clause 10 giving power to the educational department, on the application of the body who, if there were a school-board in one district, would elect the board, to cause the formation of a school-board and to send a requisition to such board as if they had published a final notice. Mr. Samuelson moved an amendment to the above, the effect of which would be to give the education department the power of making the order referred to on the application of twenty inhabitant householders. Mr. Forster resisted the proposed alteration of his motion and, after some discussion, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 186. The clause, as amended, was ultimately agreed to.

Clause 11 was struck out.

Clauses 12 and 13 were agreed to.

On clause 14, relating to the management of schools by school boards, Sir S. Northcote moved an amendment, his object being to restore the clause as it was when the bill was first introduced, so far as allowing perfect liberty in respect to religious teaching in the rate-aided schools, as well as the freedom of withdrawal. Mr. Pense, whilst asserting that religious teaching was the birthright of every man, contended that religious teaching could be practically given without involving any particular dogma that could interfere with the peculiar tenets or sectarian principles of any one religious denomination. He thought the Government had acted wisely in making the alterations alluded to. Lord J. Manners supported the amendment. Mr. W. E. Forster defended the course the Government had taken, and pointed out the difficulties they would have had to contend with had they insisted upon religious education in the schools, and also if they had established perfectly unsectarian teaching. They had, therefore, adopted a course that was calculated to avoid any religious discussions in the boards that would be established under the bill. Mr. Beresford-Hope said that he was very much disappointed by the explanation of the right hon. gentleman, because dogmatic teaching under any form was unnecessary and undesirable. It would fetter the boards too much and create a most unsatisfactory feeling in the country. Mr. Dixon opposed the clause. Mr. Gladstone defended the clause, and said that the Government had been entirely influenced by the feeling of the country in what they had proposed. They had, after great consideration, adopted that course which they considered the most practical, and he contended that the concessions proposed in the bill were rather in favour of religious teaching. They did not intend to prohibit the reading of the Bible in the schools, but that it should be read and expounded in a manner suited to the understandings of the children. He did not deny that the proposal of the Government was open to criticism; but it was the most practical that could be adopted, and imposed the least possible restriction on religious education; and he believed it would be the most acceptable to the great body of the people of this country. The Government had made every concession that they possibly could, and he believed that if it were carried into law it would give general

contentment. Mr. Disraeli observed that Mr. Gladstone had not opposed the amendment or given any reason why it should not be adopted. He had stated that the clause was framed to avoid religious animosity and discord in the districts where the schools were established, but he could not see how it would have the effect the Government anticipated. He was not prepared to admit that town councillors were the proper persons to have the control of the school boards, for he was in favour of the boards being elected by the ratepayers. He had understood that freedom of religious teaching was to be the principle of the Government bill, and the amendment of his right hon. friend proposed nothing more. The Committee then divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 95; against it, 252: majority against the amendment, 157.

After some further discussion, the Chairman reported progress.

#### PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

Muslins and such like vaporous-looking materials are the prevailing wear during the present hot weather, but generally in connection with under jupes of taffeta of more or less brilliant shades. When the robe is entirely of simple white muslin, it will be richly ornamented, in accordance with the dominant taste, with entre-deux of coloured ribbon and lace, and trimmed with lace flounces. A favourite style of costume at the present moment consists of a light silk under jupe à la Frou-frou—that is, with an innumerable quantity of small pinked flounces, and a low corsage of the same, covered with a short muslin tunic opening to a point at the breast, and having the skirts either rounded off in front or else open at the sides, the trimming consisting of Valenciennes lace. Robes of unbleached Indian silk, trimmed with silk guipure and silk fringe of the same shade, have latterly come much into vogue, either as costumes complets or in connection with muslin tunics or taffeta under jupes of a contrasting shade of colour, such as pale blue, mauve, rose colour, and even light sea green. A new tint that made its appearance among the toilettes at Longchamps on the day the Grand Prix was run for was a pale turquoise blue. The trimming of these robes generally consisted of silk fringe of the same shade, surmounted by a band of rich white lace. The under jupes, if not flounced à la Frou-frou, would have a single deep-plaited flounce, with chiorée beading, at the bottom.

Sashes do not form such an essential portion of the female toilette as they have been accustomed to do, and, even when worn large, bows and long ends are rigidly dispensed with. Long skirts, too, are rarely seen in toilettes de promenade. Chapeaux now have frequently positive fronts and crowns, and have invariably a trailing wreath of flowers or long ribbon streamers floating over the hair behind. The long scarf veil of crêpe de Chine is as much in favour as ever.

##### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Robe ronde in striped gold colour and white Pekin taffeta, trimmed with deep flounce and chiorée beading, and having a low corsage and short sleeves. Over it is worn a white muslin pardessus, forming a rounded tablier in front and having long lappets with bouffante behind. The tablier is trimmed with a muslin flounce, headed by a ruche of gold-coloured ribbon and a lace insertion up the centre. The costume is completed by a large rounded "cardinale," bordered by a ribbon ruche and open in front, where it is secured by a simple bow. The chapeau, of grey straw, is trimmed with mauve and yellow flowers.

Fig. 2. Robe ronde in pale blue muslin, with low corsage, the skirt being trimmed all the way up with small overhanging flounces. Tunic of white muslin, open at the sides and falling low behind, bordered with a deep flounce and trimmed with an entre-deux of unbleached lace. The corsage, which is trimmed to correspond, has basques displaying revers behind; and long sleeves, very full at the wrists, where they are ornamented with a lace flounce. The narrow blue satin sash fastens at the back with a little bow. The chapeau, which is of unbleached lace, is trimmed with a few puffs of blue ribbon.

Fig. 3. Robe à demi-traine of unbleached Indian tissue, trimmed with a deep flounce, and covered at every other part with white muslin, bordered with white guipure, and having a series of entre-deux of unbleached guipure disposed over it at regular intervals. A little paletot, with square lappets falling over the shoulders behind, and having large sleeves open up the front and cut to a point at the bottom, is trimmed to match the muslin jupe. The chapeau Watteau, of yellow straw, has a bouquet of cornflowers in front and a small silk gauze veil, of the same tint as the robe, behind.

Fig. 4. Toilette de visite in light chamois-coloured faye, the under jupe trimmed with deep flounces bordered with blue satin piping, and partly covered with smaller flounces of a darker shade, secured by a triple piping of blue satin. The short upper jupe, which is sloped away from the front and bouffante behind, is trimmed in a similar style. The chapeau, which is of the same shade as the robe, is trimmed with Bengal roses and a handsome plume of feathers, and is secured by strings of blue crêpe de Chine bordered with a deep fringe.

Fig. 5. Costume of white muslin and rose-coloured taffeta, the taffeta jupe being trimmed with a double ruche of muslin, and the pointed taffeta pelerine open behind, where it is ornamented with a bow and long ends, being trimmed with a single ruche. Over the taffeta jupe a muslin tunic is worn open behind, like the pelerine, and trimmed at the bottom with a deep, festooned muslin flounce and coquillé taffeta beading. The toque, which is of white straw, has a rose-coloured bow at the side and a small plume of white feathers drooping behind.

The Henley-on-Thames Royal Regatta has been held this week. The chief results will be given in our next Number.

A fire broke out, on Tuesday morning, at a tobacconist's shop in St. Aldate's-street, Oxford. The flames spread right and left, and four houses were completely gutted. The sister and servant of the tobacconist were burnt to ashes.

In the third week of June there were 130,544 persons in receipt of parochial relief in the metropolis, of whom 32,743 were in the workhouses, and 97,801 were outdoor paupers. This was an increase of 4164 upon the numbers in the corresponding period of last year.

The annual distribution of prizes to the boys who are being trained on board the Warspite, stationed at Woolwich, took place on Tuesday afternoon. The report stated that, during the twelve months which had elapsed since the last inspection, 311 boys had been sent to sea. Of these 122 had been received into the Royal Navy, of whom the gratifying report had been made by the commander of one of H.M. ships: "I have no hesitation in saying that they are the best boys we get." The youths were exercised on deck and aloft in the usual nautical evolutions, and also in the great gun and sword drill; and in all their movements showed considerable skill and alacrity. The prizes were presented by the Earl of Romney, who addressed the competitors in a brief and earnest speech.

#### LITERATURE.

*The Discovery of the Great West.* By Francis Parkman. (John Murray.) Into the great ocean of historical literature flow tributary streams from all quarters and through all channels—biographical, scientific, commercial, religious, antiquarian, and whatever other there may be; the sources are found in all climes; and the presiding and directing spirits are of all nationalities. In the present case the tutelary genius, called also author, is, as was but right and natural, American. The stream contributed under his guidance is wide and deep, and passes with more or less tumultuous course through highly romantic scenery. Amongst the personages encountered in a voyage upon its dark and stormy waters the most conspicuous is Robert Cavalier de la Salle, who was born at Rouen in 1643. A life of that great explorer has already been published; and now there has been built upon the foundation of documents, partly collected with a view of adding supplementary chapters to his biography, a very interesting account of the daring enterprises which led the early discoverers into "the valleys of the Mississippi and the Lakes." Of those discoverers the most prominent is La Salle; and to peruse the story of his reverses, successes, and death, is to read scarcely less that is wonderful and enthralling and certainly more that is practical and profitable than you can find in "Robinson Crusoe" and the "Arabian Nights." And what was the end of La Salle? There were, in his day, no Sir Roderick Murchison to keep him in remembrance by means of the daily newspapers, and no Royal Geographical Society to vote him gold medals and make him complimentary speeches; "but surely," some one will say, "he died full of years and honours." On the contrary, he died in the prime of life, at the age of forty-three, and by the hand of murderers; and his dead body, amidst mockery and insult, was stripped naked and left "a prey to the buzzards and the wolves." Nor was it a bloodthirsty, injured, or treacherous savage who slew him; he was assassinated by his own followers. And why? Let leaders of expeditions in our own day hear and take warning. La Salle was firm and courageous; self-reliant and self-contained; deeply versed in arts and sciences; and of an untiring energy that no obstacles could weaken; but his haughtiness made him intolerable to his followers, his harshness excited against him implacable hatred, and he fell shot from behind a hedge as if he had been an Irish landlord or agent. It has been denied, but is more than probable, that La Salle was in early life connected with the Jesuits, and that many of his admirable natural qualities were fostered and increased by that connection; and, at any rate, the author has so much to say that is favourable to the Jesuits as to make it doubtful whether his volume will be acceptable to the honourable member for Peterborough.

*Maurice and Eugénie de Guérin.* By Harriet Parr. (Chapman and Hall.) This elegantly simple volume contains a monograph, well, delicately, and feelingly written, but sombre withal. Travellers who visit the south of France make a pilgrimage to Le Cayla, and, passing along by a murmuring brook and a range of chalky hills, find a bend in the road, whence they spy the church tower of Andillac. They pursue their way, halt beneath the shadow of the old church, and gaze with the different emotions of different natures upon the graves of Maurice and Eugénie de Guérin. The names are those of a brother and sister whose history is sad and touching. They were pleasant and lovely in their lives, and in death they are not divided; but the pleasantness and the loveliness were tinged with melancholy, and brought out in strong relief by suffering. It is probable that, had earthly matters gone well with them, their story would have been less instructive and their writings less interesting and less consolatory. The brother was unstable as Reuben, sickly, morbid, fanciful, but possessed mental gifts of no mean order; and the sister was a pious, ardent, devoted woman, whose journal shows how gracefully she could express her feelings. The brother was evidently ambitious, but devoid of the energy necessary for achieving the objects of his ambition; and a suspicion crosses the reader's mind that both brother and sister, had worldly matters gone well with them, would have left behind them less edifying memorials. Their piety displays some questionable traits; for instance, the sister prayed that the Almighty "would cause some stains on a new frock to go away, to save her a scolding; and as they faded, she took it for a miracle, which made her love God, and think nothing impossible to prayer, &c.;" and the brother so signally failed to make clear his religious convictions that Madame Sand, who paid a brilliant tribute of admiration to his genius, took him for a sceptic. However, the brother and sister have supplied an excellent writer with the means of producing a charming monograph.

*Völsunga Saga.* The Story of the Völsungs and Niblungs, with certain Songs from the Elder Edda. Translated from the Icelandic by E. Magnusson and W. Morris. (Ellis.) The best description we can give of this wonderful book is that offered in the first line of the translator's preface, "The great Epic of the North." It is, in fact, the Scandinavian version of the famous Nibelungen Lied, but as much superior to this in savage grandeur and rough-hewn magnificence as the scenery of Scandinavia surpasses in these respects the scenery of Germany. Its general characteristic is a Titanic sublimity, an impression of impetuous overwhelming power in its most rugged and least forbearing aspect. This impression is greatly heightened by what, under the circumstances, becomes a beauty; the rude, fragmentary, disjointed character of the whole, the artlessness of style and arrangement, and the mixture of prose and poetry. The genius and sympathetic insight of Mr. Morris and the accurate scholarship of Mr. Magnusson have combined to produce a most noble version, one of the few translations which deserve to rank among our own classics. The book is too original and unconventional for immediate popularity, but it will slowly win its way to influence; and its healthy simplicity of thought and style will prove a most wholesome corrective to that tendency to effeminacy in both which over-civilisation is calculated to produce.

*Mrs. Jerningham's Journal.* (Macmillan and Co.) Is memory fallacious, or is this a second edition? There is no information on the titlepage; but something whispers that the volume has already received a hearty if not its full tribute of admiration. Page after page seems perfectly familiar; but there can be no harm in warmly greeting a familiar friend and inviting everybody to be introduced. The friend discourses not poetry, but verse; and the verse flows easily, gracefully, musically, and is pretty, piquant, pathetic.

*A Dangerous Guest.* By the Author of "Gilbert Ruggs." 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.) The "dangerous guest" is a French young lady, and this pretty story turns upon the complications occasioned by the residence of her family in an English provincial town. It is not an exciting or absorbing fiction; but it is ingenious, graceful, and thoroughly healthy and pure.



## FINE ARTS.

To complete our review of the Royal Academy exhibition we have still to add a few words on the principal water-colour drawings and architectural designs. As regards the former, it is not needful to dwell on works by artists whose merits are yearly discussed elsewhere, such as Messrs. Topham, Duncan, Vacher, and S. P. Jackson. It may suffice also to say that Mr. J. F. Lewis has a number of Oriental studies noticeable for the artist's well-known delicate precision of touch; that Mr. E. W. Cooke and Mr. T. S. Cooper send drawings not distinguishable in subject from their oil pictures; that Mr. E. M. Ward has a replica of his wall-painting, "The Acquittal of the Seven Bishops," and that we are engraving Mr. Dobson's "Cottagers" (652). The contributions by generally less known artists we may take in their order on the walls:—"The Song of the Shirt" (526), by W. J. Muckle, an artist whom we prefer in still-life, wherein he is scarcely rivalled in our school; No. 534, erroneously entitled in the catalogue "Looking across Langston Harbour," and attributed to Miss C. F. Williams, should be "Clynnog Beach," by Mr. C. F. Williams—a very careful and meritorious study of sea-shore boulders and shingle, with all their diversified colour. "At the Foot of the Cross" (543), by C. N. Hemy—Flemish women praying at a street crucifix—a feeble imitation of the manner of Leys. "Worthing Sands" (544), by W. R. Beverley, one of several large drawings remarkable for skill of hand and command of technical resources, but too scenic in aim and character. "Now Rosy May Comes in with Flowers" (550), by J. North—forced in colour and scarcely redeeming the great promise of previous works. "The Nile Expedition of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Nile-Boats in a Squall" (593), by O. W. Brierly—a large drawing of conspicuous ability; the effects of the strong gust of wind on the river, the boats, and the caravan half hidden by dust along the shore, are capitally rendered. "Fête de la Vierge, Brittany: a peasant child dressed to form part of the religious procession" (597), by L. Duncan—a large drawing excellently composed, characteristic, and broad in treatment, but a little weak in effect. "Wreck at the Worm's Head" (665)—a good sea-piece by G. S. Walters. "Agnese" (673), by Miss C. Philpott—a study of a female head well modelled. Also drawings by E. Tayler, J. Salter, F. G. Reynolds, F. J. Skill, F. Williamson, and W. F. Stocks. Among the best miniatures are those of R. Easton, Miss A. Dixon, and E. Tayler. The crayon drawings which struck us as most noteworthy are the head of Mr. John Paget (822) by Mr. T. Goodall, and the head of a girl (824) by Miss Sandys. The finest engraving is Mr. S. Cousins's plate after Richmond's portrait of Mr. J. P. Heywood (863). Another artistic mezzotint, also after Richmond, is the portrait of the Earl of Leven and Melville (865), by Mr. J. R. Jackson. Lovers of etching will find much to admire in the examples of that fascinating art by F. S. Haden, H. J. Lucas, P. Thomas, J. L. Probert, E. Edwards, and others.

Among the architectural drawings, those of most general interest are Mr. Street's designs for the new Courts of Justice for the Thames Embankment and the Carey-street sites, the latter (788) giving a bird's-eye view; and the point of station for the former view (789) being on Waterloo Bridge. Apart from the vast superiority of the Embankment site, if architectural fitness were the only consideration, and allowing for the difficulty of judging a sky-line in a bird's-eye view, we think Mr. Street has been far more successful in his river than in his Strand frontage. The design for the Embankment divides the façade into bold masses, which would yield telling effects of light and shade and a rich sky-line. The alternative design is comparatively flat and formal, besides being decidedly too ecclesiastical in character. The artist was happy in selecting a fine style of Gothic, but he has treated it without much invention. Mr. Street's extreme reverence for mediæval precedent is shown in his view of the steeple of St. Peter's, Swinton (818), where the small, so to speak, appliqué turret on one angle of the tower is, despite all the authorities which

may be adduced in support thereof, to our mind, an absurd excrescence destructive of all balance and symmetry (which, after all, is essential to all good architecture) without being really picturesque. The mediæval mania finds, however, its most laughable illustration in two designs (744 and 752) by Mr. W. Burgess, for decorating in the Byzantine style a winter and summer smoking-room in the Marquis of Bute's castle at Cardiff. Mr. E. M. Barry sends a thoroughly well-considered design (794) for a new House of Commons proposed to be built over one of the courts of the Westminster Palace, leaving the present House for divisions, and affording other necessary accommodation in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1868. We suppose, however, that this, like other labours by one of the most meritorious, but certainly most ill-used, of public servants, will be thrown away; and honourable members will

on vague traditions of the great schools of the country's prime, prevailed. Now all this is changed: painting, sculpture, and architecture are sharing to the full the new life into which the nation is awakening since its liberation from Austrian and Bourbon thralldom. The landscapes by Vertunni are remarkable for almost exuberant power; for almost excessive daring in the application of the pigments, and for entire freedom from the conventionalities of "classical" as opposed to naturalistic representation. They comprise five large and noble views, widely differing in subject and effect, and a smaller study for a picture, the whole taken, with one exception, from the neighbourhood of Rome or in Central Italy. The largest and finest is a scene in the campagna on the road to Frascati. The ruins of an old Roman villa, consisting, as usual, of enormously thick brick walls, some of them still supporting segments of massive arches,

occupy the foreground; straggling among the thick herbage, now gleaming with the fresh greens of spring, are a few oxen of the campagna—a breed incomparable for size, strength, and majesty of mien; and the view is bounded by spurs of the Apennines. The ruins are gilded by the rays of a low sun. This effect of sunlight is employed to advantage in a sunset view of a forest of pine-trees near Ostia. You see down a vista of the stately trees overhanging a watercourse, and the rays which fire the richly-coloured trunks seem only to intensify the solemn blackish green of their foliage. Another striking picture is the view near Capo Miseno, Naples, under effect of grey daybreak, with ruins and fisher-boats in the foreground, a middle distance of sea, and mountains along the horizon. The artist is scarcely so happy in his picture of the Torrent Nera, near the Waterfall by Terni. Nor can he be said to quite successfully render gently breaking waves along a sea-shore in the view of Porto d'Anzio. Exceedingly effective is the small study of the Castle della Pietra in the marshes of Siena, with figures intended to illustrate the Dantean story of the grief of Nello at sight of the funeral of Pia dei Tolomei.

In our notice of the exhibition of the old masters at the New British Institution we omitted to mention that besides the portrait-painters, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, and Lawrence, some other deceased British artists are represented—namely, Old Crome, R. Wilson, Louthborough, Sir A. Callcott, James Ward, Stark, Vincent, and Etty. It is interesting to compare the fine, broad masterly style of Old Crome, of Norwich, with the more elaborate execution of his pupils Stark and Vincent—all three painters far more highly appreciated now than in their lifetime. The very able animal painting of James Ward is shown in a Morland-like stable interior, with an old cart-horse lying asleep, admirably foreshortened. By Watts, a very little-known painter, somewhat in the style of Constable,



"NARCISSA," BY M. G. JACQUET.

have to content themselves with whatever provisions may be made by the present First Commissioner and his staff of surveyors and carpenters. Mr. Barry's varied ability is further shown in his restoration of Crewe Hall (804), and his very skilful and tasteful alterations of and additions to Thorpe Abbots, Norfolk (773). Other interesting architectural drawings are "St. Matthew's, Blackmoor" (792), by Mr. A. Waterhouse; the restoration of the Norman church at Helmsley, Yorkshire (772), by Messrs. Banks and Barry; a simple and good design for a house at Uckfield (771), by Sir D. Wyatt; Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson's selected design for the New Townhall at Bradford, Yorkshire (796); and a drawing of the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore (805), by Mr. H. W. Brewer.

At the Dudley Gallery are being exhibited several landscapes by Cavaliere Vertunni, a celebrated Neapolitan artist, usually resident in Rome. These works, like many others recently produced in Italy, afford very gratifying evidence of the rapid advance lately made by the modern Italian school. Not many years back no school in Europe appeared to be so completely effete, any freshness or originality was nowhere to be found; everywhere tame and timid conventionalities, founded

there is a landscape (118), with good passages, particularly in the sky. Of two studies from the life by Etty, one—probably an early work (128), is remarkable for the brilliancy and sweet modulation of the flesh tints. Louthborough is seen at his best as a landscape-painter in No. 135, and "A Sketch" (139) by Sir A. Callcott is distinguished by classical grace of feeling and execution.

At the sale, last week, of the remaining works of the late Daniel Maclise, R.A., the distinguished artist's cartoon for the great picture of the "Meeting of Wellington and Blücher," in the Royal Gallery of the Westminster Palace, was bought for the Royal Academy at 300 gs. At the same sale, by some unaccountable omission or ignorance, three carefully-finished studies for so many unpainted compartments of the same gallery, included in the artist's original order from Government, and the subjects of which were designated by the Fine-Arts Commission, were entered in the catalogue as simply "Sketches in Chalk," their subjects misnamed in two instances, and accordingly realised the merely nominal prices respectively of 30 gs., 27 gs., and 15 gs.!

The family of the late Mr. William Ewart, M.P., have presented to each of the forty free libraries in the United Kingdom a valuable portrait of their father. The portraits are delicately





PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.  
SEE PAGE 11.

finished in monochrome on a photographic basis. They are by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, being replicas of one taken from life by him in 1859.

#### "NARCISSA."

This picture, by M. G. Jacquet, which is engraved from the exhibition at the French Gallery, Pall-Mall, is a good example of French treatment of the lifesize single figure in fancy costume. M. Jacquet was a pupil of Bouguereau, though

there is less evidence of the master's influence than in the works of some other of his pupils. In common with its class, however, the picture shows a combination of refinement and finish in the drawing of the head and the modelling of the features, with a general largeness of style, which is seldom found in English works of the same scale. The artist has known how to adhere to nature and preserve the individuality of his model in a way subservient to the independent interest of a picturesque composition on artistic principles. The title and "motive" of the picture may

suggest analogies between the grace of the slender figure and the flowers held in her hand; the pale yellow of the latter also harmonises with the olive-green of the robe, and this again with the low-toned, old tapestry which forms the appropriate background, and as advantageous a foil to the flesh-tints. The costume is German, of about the Maximilian period. There is the ostrich plume in the hat; there are also the high waist, slashed sleeves, puffed elbows, mittens, and housewife's bag or chatelaine, with which we are all familiar in old German and Netherlandish prints of the fifteenth century.



THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR NEWARK.  
SEE PAGE 18



## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, June 25:—

In London the births of 2073 children—1075 boys and 998 girls—were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1282. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1988, and the deaths 1191 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2132 births and 1310 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 59 and the deaths 28 below the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 373 deaths, including 11 from smallpox, 51 from measles, 95 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 10 from croup, 26 from whooping-cough, 7 from typhus, 21 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 5 from simple continued fever, 1 from relapsing fever, 5 from erysipelas, 86 from diarrhoea, and 2 from simple cholera. The weekly deaths from diarrhoea have risen in the last five weeks from 13 to 22, 34, 56, and 86. Forty-two deaths resulted from violence: of these 31 were accidental, including 15 by fractures, 2 by burns or scalds, 4 by drowning, and 7 (infants) by suffocation. Seven suicides were registered. The deaths of two boys, aged respectively two and three years, were caused by sunstroke. Four fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned.

During the week ending Saturday, the 25th ult., 4957 births and 2912 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 21 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 21 per 1000; Portsmouth, 18; Norwich, 23; Bristol, 20; Wolverhampton, 23; Birmingham, 16; Leicester, 16; Nottingham, 23; Liverpool, 22; Manchester, 23; Salford, 18; Bradford, 24; Leeds, 24; Sheffield, 20; Hull, 18; Sunderland, 16; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 23. Diarrhoea caused 151 deaths in the seventeen towns, as compared with 101, 60, and 55 in the three preceding weeks. This increase was principally confined to London, Liverpool, and Manchester. Scarlet fever is still very prevalent in Sheffield; it was slightly less fatal in London than during the previous week, while in Liverpool it caused fewer deaths than in any week this year. In Edinburgh the deaths registered last week were at the annual rate of 22 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 26; and in Dublin, 20.

In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending June 25 showed an annual rate of 32 per 1000 persons living. Smallpox caused 238 deaths, exactly the same number as were returned in the week preceding. In the last twenty-five weeks the reported deaths from this disease have numbered altogether 2972, which is equivalent to an annual death-rate of 3.3 per 1000 of the population of Paris. In Berlin the deaths recorded during the seven days ending the 24th ult. gave an annual rate of 38 per 1000; and in Vienna, during the week ending the 18th ult., a rate of 30 per 1000. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending May 24 were 261, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 17 per 1000.

## LAW AND POLICE.

The Lord Justiceship of Appeal, which has been vacant since the death of Lord Selwyn, has been conferred on Vice-Chancellor James. Mr. J. Bacon, Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, will, it is stated, succeed Sir W. M. James as Vice-Chancellor, uniting, however, with the functions of Vice-Chancellor his present bankruptcy jurisdiction.

The long-pending suit of the ex-member for Chester, Mr. Salisbury, against the Metropolitan Railway Company has at length terminated in success—the Vice-Chancellor having, on Wednesday, decided that the directors had acted contrary to the Act of Parliament in paying dividends out of capital. The directors were ordered to replace the dividends so paid, and to reimburse themselves from the shareholders.

A petition to wind up the European Assurance Company was dismissed by the Vice-Chancellor, on Tuesday, on the ground that the petitioner, a large shareholder, had not paid the calls due upon his shares.

Sir Edward and Lady Gambier were sued in the Court of Common Pleas, last Saturday, by a lady named Moyell for libel. The plaintiff, a niece of Lady Gambier, complained of two letters written by the female defendant to her sister, in one of which Miss Moyell was spoken of as a cheat. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one farthing, and the Judge refused to certify for costs.

There was a curious discussion on Thursday week, before the Dublin Court of Probate, as to whether a testator's "dearly beloved" was his widow. The testator, Michael Sullivan, of Cork, by his will, dated Nov. 5, 1869, bequeathed all his property "to my dearly beloved, and I appoint her executrix." It appeared that the deceased had instructed his solicitor to leave his property to his wife, and that the solicitor, in drawing his will, intended to write the words "my dearly beloved wife," but by inadvertence omitted the word "wife." Judge Warren took time to consider whether

the evidence was admissible; he had no doubt that it was conclusive.

The action by Mrs. Gilliland against the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to recover damages for the death of her husband on the occasion of the loss of the Carnatic was brought to a close on Thursday week. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £3000, apportioned thus:—To the widow, £2000; to the daughter, £400; to the son, £100; to the mother of the deceased, £200.

Two more actions for compensation arising out of the railway accident at New-cross came before the Court of Common Pleas yesterday week. In the first of these the plaintiff, named Bethell, proprietor of the Victoria Inn, Nottingham, was stated to have become affected with curvature of the spine in consequence of the accident, and the jury returned a verdict for £1000. In the second case the plaintiff, Floyd, was a clerk, twenty-six years of age, who had suffered a slight concussion of the brain. The company had paid £120 into court, and the jury found that that was sufficient compensation. Three actions against railway companies for damages were tried on Saturday. In the Common Pleas £500 was awarded to a lady, sixty-four years of age, who had been seriously injured whilst travelling upon the London and South-Western line; and in the Bail Court a verdict for £600 was given against the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company. In the Queen's Bench the South-Eastern Company were sued for compensation by a barrister named Bilton; but the jury found for the company.

Another fortune-teller has got into the clutches of the police. At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Wednesday, a woman named Lee was charged with having obtained a quantity of wearing apparel from a maid-servant in the employment of a lady residing at Highbury New Park. According to the girl's statement, the prisoner had adopted the time-worn plan of practising upon the credulity of the ignorant—viz., obtaining articles "to lay on the planet," making oracular assurances that if the young woman soon found herself embarrassed a friend would take the trouble from her, and telling her that she would speedily be married and go abroad, where peace and happiness awaited both her and her intended husband. The magistrate thought the case one for further investigation, more especially as some of the property disposed of belonged to the girl's mistress, and remanded the prisoner.

A man who says to another, "I will give you £5 if you will trust me out of your sight for a few minutes with £10," must be either a dishonest man or a fool—probably the former. The man who accepts such an offer from a stranger must be little short of an idiot. Yet such is the kind of device constantly made use of by "sharpers," with frequent success, for cheating flats of their money. On Wednesday such a case was heard at Lambeth Police Court. Walking in the Green Park, Mr. W. Hasell got into conversation with a man, who took him to walk in the Cloisters, "as it was cool there." Here the new friend picked up a purse full of money—"a lucky find," he said. But a "gentleman" came and claimed the purse. He said he was an architect, who had just been paid for work done to the House of Commons. Of course the three then went to a tavern. The architect there made the strange offer quoted above—first to his confederate, and next to Hasell, with whose watch and money he decamped.

Peter Barrett, the Irish Fenian, charged with attempting to murder Captain Lambert, has undergone a third trial in Dublin. On the two former occasions the juries could not agree. On Saturday, however, the third jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

The Denham murderer, who gave the name of John Jones, has been identified by his relatives as John Owen, of Byfield, near Daventry, Northamptonshire.

The Countess of Dudley laid the foundation-stone of a new infirmary at Kidderminster on Tuesday.

The postage on letters for Norway, transmitted via Denmark, is reduced from 7d. to 6d. per half-ounce.

The Governor of the island of St. Thomas has issued a proclamation placing the island again under the protection of Denmark, in consequence of the failure of the United States to ratify the Annexation Treaty.

The rural fête which is annually given in aid of the Great Western Railway Widows and Orphans' Fund will take place this year, by Lord Barrington's permission, at Becket Park, near Shrivenham, on Tuesday next.

A fourth list of subscriptions to the Church Sustentation Fund in Ireland amounts to upwards of £16,500. In the parish of Clonleigh, Londonderry, donations amounting to upwards of £500, and annual subscriptions to the extent of about £150, have been already contributed.

News from La Plata has been received announcing that a battle has taken place between the Argentine forces and the insurgents. It is reported that the insurgents gained some advantages in the early part of the engagement, but they were afterwards routed and compelled to retreat.

At the Devon Central Chamber of Agriculture a discussion, which has extended over three sittings, on the condition of agricultural labourers, was concluded on Wednesday. A

resolution was unanimously adopted, thanking Canon Girdlestone for his generous efforts to improve the condition of the agricultural labourer, but considering that while wages are properly an occupier's or employer's question, the consideration of the homestead or dwelling of the labourer is mainly an owner's question. The discussion was generally favourable to the substitution of money for cider for wages, and of giving labourers good cottages and garden plots.

The American yacht Dauntless (Mr. James Gordon Bennett, jun.) and the English yacht Cambria (Mr. James Ashbury) will start from the Old Head of Kinsale on Monday, July 4, on a race to the light-ship off Sandy Hook, New York. In passing vessels at night the Dauntless will burn blue signal-lights at bow and stern, and will throw up three blue rockets in quick succession. The Cambria will burn red signal-lights, and will throw up three red rockets.

News has reached Liverpool of the total loss of the ship Mercurius, bound from San Francisco for Liverpool, on the Rocas reef, on March 25. Although all the boats managed to leave the ship, they were dashed to pieces on the rocks, which at high water are completely covered, the only elevated portion of the reef being a sandbank. Sixteen of the crew, including the captain and all the officers, were drowned; and only six men reached the land where they remained about fifty-one days, their only food being turtle, young birds, birds' eggs, and any fish they could catch. A rough kind of hut was erected for shelter, and a pole stuck up, to which was attached a shirt as a signal to passing vessels. In consequence, however, of the dangerous position of Las Rocas, ships gave it a wide berth; and it was not till May 15 that the forlorn position of the survivors of the wreck was observed by the Silvercraig, from Islay, which brought them to Liverpool.

The annual cricket-match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities drew the usual fashionable assemblage to Lord's ground on Monday and Tuesday. Cambridge proved as victorious with the bat as with the oar this year, the light-blue eleven winning a most exciting contest by two runs, their triumph being enhanced by the magnificent batting of Mr. W. Yardley, who scored a hundred in the second innings, and by the irresistible bowling of Mr. F. C. Cobden, the destructive balls of whose last over won the match for his University when the success of Oxford appeared certain.—On Thursday the four-handed tennis-match between the Universities was played in the court at Lord's Cricket Ground, the competitors being W. O. Marshall and A. Myers, both of Trinity College, Cambridge; against C. J. Ottaway (Brasenose) and E. J. Hartley (Christ Church), for Oxford. It was an exceedingly well-contested match. The Oxford won the first set by six games to five; there was exactly the same result from the play of the second set, and the like with the third. On the previous day the Cambridge won the single match.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Stock Markets during the week have been in a quiet state, business being to some extent checked by the fortnightly settlement. Consols have continued quiet, at 92½ to 92½ ex div. for Delivery, and 92½ to 92½ ex div. for July. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to 92½; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem.; Bank Stock has marked 233 to 235; India Five per Cents have been done at 110½ to 111½; and India Bonds, at 20s. to 25s. prem. Colonial Government Securities have been quiet, and without movement.

The feature in the market for English Railway Stocks has been the heavy fall in Metropolitan caused by the decision of the Vice-Chancellor compelling the directors to refund the money to capital account which has been withdrawn from that source for the payment of dividends. North-Eastern has been tolerably firm; but all other descriptions have tended downwards in value.—Caledonian, 77 to 77½; Great Eastern, 38½ to 38½; Great Northern, A, 131½ to 131½; Great Western, 71½ to 71½; London and North-Western, 129½ to 129½; Midland, 130½ to 130½; Metropolitan, 67½ to 68½; North-Eastern Consols, 145½ to 145½; and South-Eastern, 76 to 76½; Erie, 1½ to 1½; and Lombard, 16½ to 17.

In the market for Foreign Bonds the business doing has not been extensive. Nevertheless, a fair amount of steadiness has been apparent, and prices generally have been supported. Mexican have been flat, on the announcement of the proposed conversion of the debt into a six per cent stock. The Peruvian Loan is quoted at par to ½ prem.; the Spanish at ½ to 1½ prem.; the Buenos Ayres at 1½ to 2 prem.; and the Honduras at 1½ to 1½ prem.; Egyptian, 188½ to 188½; Italian, 186½ to 186½; Mexican, 14½ to 16½; Peruvian, 186½ to 186½ to 89 ex div.; Spanish, 186½ to 186½ ex div.; Ditto, 186½ to 186½ ex div.; Turkish, 186½ to 186½ to 73½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 52½ to 52½; Ditto, 186½ to 186½ to 62½; 5-20, 188½ to 188½; Ditto, 188½ to 188½ to 90½.

Bank Shares have been quiet, but firm. Telegraph Shares have been without material change.

In the Discount Market the supply of capital has been short. There has been more demand for accommodation, and the rates have been firm, three-months' paper not being negotiated under 3 per cent. In the course of the next few days large additions will be made to the supply of capital by the payment of the dividends, when a return of ease may be expected.

A moderate quantity of bullion has come to hand during the week, and further additions have been made to the stock in the Bank.

The tendency as regards the foreign exchanges has been less favourable, there being more demand for bills.

The Marine Insurance Company have declared a dividend of £1 per share, and a bonus of £6.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency have declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent.

At a meeting of the Brighton Chain Pier Company it was stated that the pier was in an efficient state of repair, and that all liabilities had been paid off. A dividend at the rate of 3 per cent, free of income tax, was declared. It was stated that several applications for leasing the surplus lands belonging to the pier were under the consideration of the directors.

The report of the Hudson's Bay Company, to be presented on July 5, shows that the company's returns for the outfit of 1868, representing the year ending May 31, 1870, show a profit of only £53,321, as compared with £71,533 on the outfit of 1867, and with £54,874 on that of 1866, which was the lowest made in many years. It is too early as yet to form an opinion as to the result of the outfit of 1869; but the disturbed state of the Red River settlement cannot fail to produce a detrimental effect. An interim

dividend of 4s. per share has already been paid, absorbing £20,000; and, after mature consideration, the directors have resolved to retain the balance until more definite information has been received from the colony. The sum of £500,000 has been paid to the company by the Canadian Government, and this sum will be employed in the reduction of capital to the extent of £3 per share, making the shares £17, instead of £20, paid. The company's premises in Fenchurch-street have recently been sold for £45,000, which will result in a credit to the company's profit and loss account of £11,424 when the money shall have been divided.

In relation to the winding-up of the Joint-Stock Discount Company, Messrs. Gruning, Sheppard, Smith, and Rudge, on behalf of themselves and other large shareholders, sent a circular on the 18th ult. to all the shareholders, suggesting their taking the liquidation out of Chancery and managing it themselves, by seven or nine shareholders of good position acting as voluntary liquidators. This was assented to by such a large number of shareholders, representing over 22,000 shares, that, at a meeting on June 2, it was resolved to take the necessary steps for carrying out the scheme, and a special meeting of the shareholders will accordingly be held on July 5, at two o'clock, at the Cannon-street Hotel.

At a meeting of the Bank of South Australia, the directors' report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent was declared after appropriating £3795 to the reserve fund.

The report of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company (Limited), to be submitted on the 6th inst., shows that a provisional arrangement has been entered into with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company for laying a duplicate cable by next December for the sum of £180,000. To meet this outlay it is proposed to create additional capital to the extent of £170,000, by the issue of 26,000 shares of £6 10s. each, and 100 shares of £10 each, and by the appropriation of £11,000 from the reserve fund, making together £181,000.

The Board of Trade tables, just issued, for the month of May contrast favourably with the corresponding period last year; but exhibit a decrease when compared with April last, so far as the exports are concerned. During the month of May the shipments of British and Irish produce and manufactures amounted to £16,786,940, against £16,316,540 last year and £14,670,935 in 1868. In the month of April they were valued at £17,335,470. The total value of the exports in the five months has been £78,801,184, against £74,744,620 last year and £70,668,103 in 1868. The computed real value of the articles imported was £73,146,506, against £66,949,136 in 1869 and £68,416,563 in the previous year.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase in circulation of ..	£636,100
An increase in public deposits of ..	1,824,837
An increase in other deposits of ..	1,485,214
An increase in other securities of ..	3,614,017
An increase in bullion of ..	342,695
An increase in rest of ..	11,561
A decrease in reserve of ..	315,670

The circulation, including post bills, is now £23,572,131; public deposits amount to £13,683,699; and private deposits to £17,826,647. The securities held represent £36,319,183; and the stock of bullion is £21,892,369. The rest figures for £3,129,068.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).**—There was a small attendance of millers at market to-day, but the show of samples was limited. Owing to the cessation of purchases on French account, and to the general absence of Continental buyers, the trade ruled very dull, and sales could only be effected at a decline of fully 2s. per quarter. In foreign wheat a few retail sales were reported, at a similar reduction. In barley there was very little doing, but prices ruled firm for all descriptions. Malt was quiet, but firm in value. There was a steady inquiry for oats and maize, which commanded the full rates of last week. Beans and peans were scarce, and fully as dear. The flour trade was very inanimate, and both foreign and country marks could be bought on easier terms.

**Wednesday.**—There was no variation to notice in the position of the grain trade. Wheat was very inactive, and large sales could only be effected at a further reduction. Flour was dull and drooping; but all spring corn was in fair request, at full currencies.

**Arrivals this Week.**—English and Scotch: Wheat, 640; malt, 1350; oats, 250; beans, 30 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 6010; barley, 6680; oats, 28,110; peas, 2220; maize, 3980 qrs.; flour, 750 sacks and 5220 barrels.

**English Currency.**—Red wheat, 4½s. to 4½s.; white ditto, 4½s. to 4½s.; barley, 18s. to 36s.; malt, 48s. to 69s.; oats, 2½s. to 30s.; beans, 39s. to 50s.; peas, 30s. to 40s. per quarter; flour, 38s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

**Seeds.**—There has been little inquiry for any kind of seeds, but values generally remain firm. Linseed and rapeseed have maintained full currencies. Cakes have been held at extreme rates.

**Colonial Produce.**—There has been much heaviness in the colonial produce market. Sales of sugar have been difficult to effect, except at some decline. The tea auctions have gone off quietly, at late rates. Coffee has come forward in large quantities; but there has been a steady trade passing, and full values have been paid. Rice also has been less animated.

**Provisions.**—Bacon has been dull, and easier. Butter has sold heavily, at drooping prices:—Friesland, 108s. to 110s.; Zwoile and Kampen, 98s. to 106s.; Danish and Kiel, 70s. to 112s.; Bosch, 84s. to 94s.; Leer, 98s. to 101s. per cwt. Hams and lard have been in limited request. Cheese has been steady.

**Hay and Straw.**—There was a large supply on offer at the market to-day. The demand was slow, and prices were scarcely supported.—Prime old hay, 110s. to 117s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 100s.; prime new hay, 90s. to 100s.; inferior ditto, 70s. to 80s.; prime old clover, 130s. to 140s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime new clover, 110s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 100s.; and straw, 2½s. to 3½s. per load.

**Spirits.**—The rum market has ruled quiet, but prices are unchanged. Brandy has sold on former terms.

**Hops.**—There has been scarcely any demand for hops, and prices, owing to the satisfactory progress made by the growing bine, continue to tend downwards.

**Wool.**—The public sales of colonial wool have been well attended throughout the week, and the opening quotations have been well supported. English wool has ruled firm in value.

**Potatoes.**—Stocks of old potatoes are now nearly exhausted, and proportionate prices are paid. New potatoes come to hand freely, and sell at comparatively low rates.

**Oils.**—Lined oil, on the spot, is quoted at £31 6s.; English brown rape, £42 10s. to £42 15s.; fine Lagos palm, £39.

**Tallow.**—The market is steady, at 45s. 3d. for Y.C., spot; 45s., June; and 46s. 3d., last three months.

**Coals.**—Hollywell Main, 17s.; West Hartley, 15s. 9d.; Original Hartlepool, 17s. 3d.; Brancepeth Cannel, 18s. per ton.

**Metropolitan Cattle Market.**—The cattle trade to-day has been in a quiet state; nevertheless, quotations have been maintained. As regards beasts, the receipts have been about an average, but there has been a scarcity of prime breeds. The best stock has been purchased to a moderate extent, at steady currencies; otherwise the demand has been inactive. The best Scots and crosses have sold at 5s. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. The market has been fairly supplied with sheep, for which a moderate inquiry has been experienced, and prices have ruled tolerably firm. The best Downs and half-breeds have sold at 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. Lambs have been quiet, and the demand for calves has ruled inactive.

Per 8 lb., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-woulded sheep, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Southdown sheep, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; lambs, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; suckling calves, 22s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1011; sheep and lambs, 14,070; calves, 156; pigs, 55. Foreign: Beasts, 510; sheep and lambs, 3720; calves, 612; pigs, 15.



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The prices vary from 6s. to 6s. 6d.

He is also selling some very useful qualities, from 4s. to 70s. the Full Dress.

Black Silks by the piece, at the wholesale price.

Patterns free.—Address Peter Robinson, 256, Regent-street, London.

## ELEGANT SKIRTS and COSTUMES, in

Black Silk, Black Pail de Chevre,

Black Grenadines, and Italian Taffetas,

at very moderate prices.

PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

## NOTICE TO LADIES IN MOURNING.

The QUADRUPLE CRAPES in every width

have been extensively sold

at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse since their first introduction; and the demand for them has much increased since he has reduced them to a moderate price.

He is selling these Superior Crapes from 6s. to 10s. 6d. per yard;

and if the Piece is purchased the wholesale price is charged.

Notice the address,

Peter Robinson's Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

## MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,

IN CORRECT TASTE,

can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street,

at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in new

Mourning Fabrics, } 3s. to 5s. 6d.

trimmed crapes.

NEW FOR 1870.

## BLACK GRENADINES, for Demi-Toilette

and for Promenade. New and improved makes, very strong and serviceable, from 10d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street, W.

## BLACK POIL DE CHEVRE.

A new and elegant material

to be obtained at PETER ROBINSON'S

Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

## NEW FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.

Elegant designs,

at 9d. and 10d. per yard.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

## ELEGANT MUSLINS.—Thousands of New

and Elegant MUSLIN DRESSES are now offering at 2s. 11d. the Full Dress, or 4d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

## HILDITCH'S BLACK SILKS.

G. R. & J. Hilditch,

Silk Manufacturers and Mercers,

London and Lyons,

Established 1760.

Patterns and Prices of their celebrated goods are now sent, free by post, to any part of the United Kingdom or Colonies.

COLOURED and FANCY SILKS, SATINS, MOIRES,

AND VELVETS.

Warehouse—61, Ludgate-hill, London.

## TO LADIES.—The Shrewsbury Waterproof

Tweed Cloaks, Skirts, and Jackets, in every variety of Shape and Colour, are supplied by the original makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-st., Shrewsbury. Patterns and prices post-free.

## PUGH'S, the FIRST MOURNING

ESTABLISHMENT, 163, Regent-street.—Widows, Daughters, and every grade of Mourning. Most moderate charges. Fug's Spotless Crapes. An extensive variety of Costumes, Mantles, Dresses, Millinery, &c., ready for immediate use. Orders taken in any part of England.

## ROUGE! ROUGE! ROUGE!—Natural

and brilliant, warranted not to rub off, and perfectly harmless to the delicate skin. Enclose 1s stamps to Mrs. G. HALL, 23, Halfmoon-street, London, W.

## LOTHAIR.—The FLOWER of FASHION.

PIESSE and LUBIN beg to announce to the connoisseurs of rare Perfumes that they have produced a new and rich Bouquet, entitled LOTHAIR. It may be procured throughout the Queen-don, and at the Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

## EAU DES FEES.

For perpetually maintaining the HAIR and BEARD in a youthful condition. The most inoffensive, elegant, and effective of all progressive Hair Dyes. It can be used without fear. This marvellous Preparation has been invented and Prepared by Madame SARAH FELD, 43, Rue Richer, Paris. Wholesale Agents—MAW, SON, and THOMPSON, 11 and 12, Aldersgate-street, E.C.; and Hovenden and Sons, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and Retail of all respectable Perfumers, Chemists, and Hairdressers.

## DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,

Unqualified for

PURITY, PALATABLENESS, AND EFFICACY;

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men, as the safest,

speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,

GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

"I consider Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."—SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.





THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE TELEGRAPHIC SOIREE GIVEN BY MR. PENDER, IN ARLINGTON-STREET.



## A TELEGRAPHIC EVENING PARTY.

An entertainment of great scientific and social interest, and of entire novelty in its way, was given on the night of Thursday week, by Mr. Pender, chairman of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, and by Mrs. Pender, at their private house in Arlington-street. It was an evening party of invited guests to celebrate the successful laying of the last section, from Gibraltar to Cornwall, of the submarine telegraph cable furnishing direct and independent communication between England and Bombay, through the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, and the Bay of Biscay. Amongst the company were their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Teck; and several eminent men of science, Sir William Cook being one of them, with Sir James Anderson and Captain Halpin, of the Great Eastern, as well as M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, and other persons of distinction, were also present. In addition to the usual preparations for a festive reception of honoured visitors, Mr. Pender had fitted up one corner of the saloon as a telegraph office, and had placed it, by wires, in electric communication with distant parts of the world. Sir James Anderson officiated at the instruments, by which, during the evening, instead of the ordinary amusement of ladies at the piano, friendly messages were sent to and fro between different personages several thousand miles apart. The Viceroy of India, being then at Simla, where the time of day was seven hours' earlier than in London, spoke to the President of the United States at Washington, a distance of 8443 miles, or more than one third the greatest circumference of the globe, in forty minutes. As Puck says in Shakspeare's fancy,

I'll put a girdle round about the earth  
In forty minutes!

To this message, which expressed a hope of "lasting union between the Eastern and Western hemispheres"—not only physical, but moral union—General Grant replied, with a characteristic American idiom, congratulating India upon its successful connection with "the balance of the world," or, as we should say, the remainder of mankind. The Prince of Wales sent a despatch to the Khedive of Egypt, at Alexandria, and one to the King of Portugal, congratulating both on their new line of telegraphic communication with Great Britain, and each of those Sovereigns quickly replied. His Royal Highness also corresponded across the Atlantic with President Grant, who probably received the message three hours earlier than it was sent, there being fully that difference in the London and Washington times. Lord Mayo, in his bed-room at Simla, was likewise aroused at the good early hour of five o'clock in the morning (which is quite agreeable, indeed, to Anglo-Indian habits) with an affectionate greeting from his wife, the Countess of Mayo, who was one of Mr. Pender's guests that night. Her message was only nine minutes on its way from Piccadilly to the Himalayas; and she was enabled to say that not only political interests but domestic interests were served by the aid of science in this wonderful performance. To this Lord Mayo replied, at 5.10 a.m.:—"Thankful for your message. I send you affectionate greeting from your two boys and all here." The Governor-General of India also received a message from the Prince of Wales congratulating him on the achievement of the submarine telegraph, which is sure to prove of immense advantage to the welfare of the whole empire. This was answered in appropriate terms by the Viceroy. A message sent by Sir Bartle Frere to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, at Bombay, was acknowledged in five minutes, with the promise of an answer to follow as soon as Sir Seymour, who was in bed, could be called up. Messages also passed between the Viceroy of Egypt and M. de Lesseps, Mr. Pender and Mr. Cyrus Field, and various other persons.

We must not omit to notice that Sir William Thompson's siphon-recording instrument was this night exhibited for the first time in England. This remarkable instrument writes down in ordinary ink every fluctuation of the electric current received at the end of a submarine cable, and is likely to displace the mirror galvanometer, by which hitherto all messages through long cables have been received.

## BARGE-RACE ON THE THAMES.

The eighth annual regatta of Thames sailing-barges, instituted by Mr. Henry Dodd and supported by members of the Corn and Coal Exchange, and by some of the underwriters at Lloyd's, took place last week. Mr. Cecil Long, Commodore of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club, directed the proceedings from on board the steam-boat *Alexandra*, which bore the committee and friends. There was a good breeze from the north-east, and the barges, a dozen in number, made a very fair run down to Sheerness and back again. The best prize in the first class, of barges with topsails, was won by the *Annie Lloyd*, beating the *Bessie Hart* by five minutes; the *Alexandra* and *Invicta* coming behind. In the second class, barges with spritsails, there were likewise four competitors: the prize was gained by the *Renown*, contending against the *Defiance*, the *Frogmal*, and the *Prince*. The winner in the third class was the *Frederick*, the others being the *Edwin*, the *Jesse*, and the *Onward*. The prizes were handsome silver cups, which were presented by Mr. Long. The crews of the barges were afterwards entertained with a supper. We give an illustration of the race on our front page.

## THE QUEEN'S GARDEN PARTY AT WINDSOR.

The entertainment given by her Majesty to a numerous company of the aristocracy, and persons of fashion or distinction, at Windsor Castle, on Friday week, is the subject of a large Engraving which occupies the two middle pages of this Number. Tents had been erected on the lawn under the East Terrace, and in the grounds of the Home Park towards Frogmore. The state apartments of the castle, except the Presence Chamber, were also prepared for the reception of guests. Special trains were provided on the Great Western Railway to bring them from London; and forty carriages, twenty-four of them being from the Queen's stables, were employed to convey her visitors from the Windsor station to the castle. They began to arrive soon after four o'clock; the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, came somewhat later. The arrangements were superintended by General Seymour, Equerry to her Majesty. The street and road were kept by a hundred of the Metropolitan Police, in aid of the Windsor borough police; a guard of honour of the Scots Fusiliers was posted in the quadrangle of the castle; and the Yeomen of the Royal Body-guard, under Colonel Bourke, Exon in Waiting, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton, Adjutant, were on duty inside. The company were received, at the Queen's entrance, by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and were conducted to the White Dining-Room. When the rain, which unfortunately fell between five and six o'clock, had abated, they were invited to

pass out upon the lawn, where the Queen received her visitors in a tent near the wall of the East Terrace. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and other members of the Royal family. She was attended by Lord Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; and the Marchioness of Ely, Lady in Waiting. The promenade was enlivened by the performances of the London Glee and Madrigal Union and of her Majesty's private band. During the breakfast, which was served in St. George's Hall, the bands of the 2nd Life Guards and Scots Fusilier Guards played alternately. The company wore morning dress, but a few gentlemen were in uniform. They departed from the castle soon after seven o'clock, and most of them returned by the special trains to London.

## THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

The proceedings, last week, of the annual festival of Oxford University, which afford subjects for two of our Illustrations, were even more interesting than usual, from the presence of the new Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, whose portrait appeared in our last Number. The city of Oxford, with its beautiful gardens, groves, and college buildings, a general view of which was presented to our readers in the *Gratis Supplement* to this Journal for June 18, received a great concourse of visitors, including many distinguished and fashionable persons. The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, with some of their family, arrived on the Monday, and were the guests of the Rev. Dr. Leighton, Warden of All Souls' College and Vice-Chancellor of the University. His Lordship had been formally invested with the office of Chancellor by a deputation from the University, which some time ago waited upon him in private at Hatfield House. He held his first levée, on the day of his arrival, in the library of All Souls' College, where the heads of colleges and halls, the professors, and other members of Convocation, both resident and non-resident, were presented to him by the Vice-Chancellor, all wearing their proper academical costumes. The first appearance of the new Chancellor in a more public manner, which is represented in one of our Engravings, was in the Sheldonian Theatre on the next day (Tuesday), when he presided over the meeting of Convocation, for the purpose of conferring honorary degrees upon some of the eminent statesmen, churchmen, scholars, authors, and artists who had been deemed worthy of notice by the University.

The Chancellor entered the place of assembly soon after eleven o'clock, having been escorted from All Souls' College in procession by the Vice-Chancellor, the heads of houses, the proctors, and other officers of the University or the Colleges, with several of the visitors, amongst whom were the Bishop of Oxford, Viscount Newry, the Bishop of Labuan, Prince Hassan of Egypt, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Mr. Mowbray, M.P., the two representatives of the University in the House of Commons; Sir William Heathcote, formerly M.P. for the University; and Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P. The Marquis of Salisbury wore the splendid gold-brocaded robes of his office as Chancellor, and his train was held up by two little pages, his own sons, Lord Cranborne, not yet nine years old, and Lord William Cecil, aged seven, dressed in black velvet. Their mother, the Marchioness of Salisbury, with one of her daughters, Lady Gwendoline Cecil, sat on the right of the chair of state placed for the Chancellor; and Lords Arthur and Lionel Cecil, Lord and Lady Eustace Cecil, the Ladies Margaret and Mary Cecil, Mr. and Lady Margaret Beaumont, and other relatives of the Marquis were present. The semi-circular range of elevated seats, in the middle of which the Chancellor presided, was occupied by the doctors, in their scarlet robes, and other persons of rank in plum-coloured silk; while the lower gallery was filled with ladies in bright summer dresses. The floor below these was crowded with graduates, in their black gowns, each Master of Arts with his scarf, and gentlemen admitted as spectators, amongst whom but two or three braved the anger of the undergraduates' gallery by wearing a light coat or hat. The upper gallery was thronged as usual by those young gentlemen, who amused themselves, as they always do, before the Chancellor came in, by calling for cheers or groans for different public persons, and making what noises they pleased. A sketch of the undergraduates' gallery is engraved for our second Illustration.

The entrance of the procession was greeted with the performance of "God Save the Queen" by the band and chorus, stationed near the door, under the direction of Professor Sir F. Gore Ouseley, Dr. Corfe, and Dr. Stainer. The noble Chancellor, having taken his seat, opened the meeting of Convocation in a Latin speech, and read the list of names proposed for the honorary degree of D.C.L., inviting the assembled members of Convocation to assent to them by the vote of "placet." This being done, each of the candidates for such distinction was separately presented by the Professor of Civil Law, Mr. James Bryce, who made a short speech in Latin, mentioning the public merits of every one in his turn; to which the Chancellor replied with a few sentences in the same language, acknowledging their peculiar claims to esteem. Every new doctor was heartily cheered by the whole assembly as he came forward. Those on whom the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on this first day were the Dukes of Argyll and Northumberland; Count Hompesch, the Bavarian Minister; Earl Bathurst, the Bishop of Peterborough, Lord Chief Justice Bovill, General Peel; Mr. Ward Hunt, M.P.; Dr. Ball, M.P.; Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.; Sir William Armstrong, C.B.; Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy; Sir James Alderson, M.D., President of the College of Physicians; Sir T. Duffus Hardy, Deputy Keeper of the Records; the Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College, London; the Rev. Canon Woodard, founder of the Sussex schools; Mr. Herman Merivale, permanent Under-Secretary for India; Mr. Matthew Arnold; Mr. Henry Reeve, registrar of the Privy Council, and editor of the *Edinburgh Review*; Mr. J. P. Gassiot, Vice-President of the Royal Society; Mr. C. W. Siemens, F.R.S., engineer and electrician; and Mr. James Fergusson, F.R.S., the author of valuable researches into the history of architecture and the primitive traditions of mankind. The compliment to art and artists in the academical distinction bestowed on Sir Francis Grant, Sir Edwin Landseer, and Mr. Boxall, will no doubt be appreciated by their professional brothers.

After the ceremony of conferring the degrees, an Installation Ode, to congratulate the Marquis of Salisbury on becoming Chancellor of the University, was sung by the chorus, under the conduct of Dr. Corfe, the solo parts by Miss Edith Wynne. The verses were composed by the Professor of Poetry, Sir F. Doyle, Bart.; and the music by Sir F. Gore Ouseley, Bart., University Professor of Music, specially for this occasion. The prize English Essay, by Mr. H. F. Pelham, Fellow of Exeter College, was then read; its subject being "The Reciprocal Influence of National Character and National Language." The congratulatory odes were recited—in Greek, by Mr. F. D. Morice, of New College; in Latin, by Mr. W. H. Forbes, of Balliol; and in English, by Mr. F. Weatherly, of Brasenose, and Mr. R. Pope, of Worcester College. The

Chancellor left the Sheldonian Theatre amidst cordial cheering. He visited, that afternoon, the flower show of the Oxfordshire Horticultural Society, in Worcester College Gardens, and the University printing-office, at the Clarendon Press; he held another reception at All Souls' College, and attended, with Lady Salisbury, the Masonic ball, in the Corn Exchange.

The Enconia, or Festival Commemoration of all the founders and benefactors of all the colleges at Oxford, was held on the second public day, Wednesday, with the adjourned meeting of Convocation for the granting of honorary degrees to an additional list of persons. The procession which accompanied the Chancellor to the Sheldonian Theatre, in the same manner as on the day before, was augmented by the presence of the Bishops of Winchester and Rochester, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Rajah of Kolapore, in a strange Indian dress, and some of the newly-made doctors of civil law. The Chancellor again opened the business of the day in a brief Latin speech, and asked the "placet" of Convocation to a series of resolutions for the following noblemen and gentlemen having the degree of D.C.L. conferred upon them:—Earl De Grey, K.G., President of the Council; the Duke of Richmond, K.G.; Earl Beauchamp; Lieutenant-General von Bulow, Danish Minister; Earl Cowley, K.G.; the Earl of Rosse, the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Lyttelton, the Speaker, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Mr. Lowe, Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Keppel, Rear-Admiral Sir J. C. Dalrymple Hay, Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Lieutenant-General Sir William R. Mansfield, Canon Moseley, Canon Liddon; Mr. Boxall, R.A.; Dr. Paget; Edward Frankland, Esq., F.R.S.; Dr. Bence Jones; William Smith, Esq., LL.D.; Mr. Campbell, Mr. Warren De la Rue; Mr. E. A. Freeman; Mr. Huggins, F.R.S.; Sir William Jenner, M.D.; and Professor Sterndale Bennett. Professor Helmholtz, of Heidelberg, is to be added to the list.

There was no demonstration until the name of the Bishop of Lincoln was mentioned, when cheers broke from the gallery. Lord Lyttelton's, the Speaker's, and Sir Alexander Cockburn's names were also cheered. Then came that of the Right Honourable Robert Lowe, when a storm of hisses and cheers was heard; the Chancellor was unable for a few moments to put the usual question, which was, of course, addressed to the doctors and the masters of arts, not to the undergraduates. The name of the Rev. Canon Liddon was enthusiastically cheered. Each of the new doctors of civil law was afterwards introduced by Professor Bryce, and welcomed by the Marquis of Salisbury, as on the day before, with a brief personal description or commentary, still in Latin; alluding to the Parliamentary position of the Duke of Richmond, as leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords; the efforts made by the Bishop of Lincoln to obtain an improved translation of the Bible; the situation of Denmark, represented by General von Bulow, after the Schleswig-Holstein war; and the political character of Mr. Lowe, as a subtle debater and parsimonious Chancellor of the Exchequer. These remarks were always mixed with candid and generous expressions of praise. They were frequently responded to by the gallery with cheers and laughter, and Mr. Lowe's appearance was the occasion of unseemly uproar. After the reception of the gentlemen invested with the honorary degree, the Professor of Poetry delivered the Creveian oration. The prize Latin poem on birds'-nests was recited by Mr. F. B. Harvey, of New College; the Gaisford prize poem, in Greek, by Mr. Walter Gibson, of Balliol; and the Newdigate poem, in English, the subject of which was Queen Margaret of Anjou, by Mr. J. H. Skrine, of Corpus Christi. The Chancellor then dissolved Convocation and departed with the Vice-Chancellor and others. In the afternoon he went to St. John's College, in the gardens of which a pleasant musical entertainment was provided by the Apollo Lodge of Freemasons. In the evening there was a conversation of the University at the Randolph Museum, and the University ball at the Corn Exchange.

The opening of the new Keble College, by the Chancellor of the University, which took place on the Thursday, was described in our last.

## THE NEWARK RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The terrible accident that took place, about a mile from the Newark station, at an early hour in the morning of Tuesday week, was mentioned in our last. It was caused by the collision of a returning excursion-train from London with part of a broken-down goods-train, bound in the opposite direction, which had been thrown upon the wrong line only a minute before by the breaking of an axle of one of the waggons. Although the disaster happened on the line of the Great Northern Railway Company, and the excursion-train, by which all the killed and wounded passengers were travelling, was one of that company, it is quite certain that no moral or legal responsibility for the dreadful consequences is to be attached to its management, which is confessed to be entirely free from blame. That particular waggon of the goods-train whose defective axle was the sole occasion of the accident belonged to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, and was temporarily connected with the train along a portion of its road.

The effects, however, of this great mishap are as frightful as those of any other we can remember; the number of deaths being eighteen, while forty or fifty persons are more or less severely injured. Nearly all the sufferers were Yorkshire people, and mostly townspeople of Leeds, who had been taking a single day's holiday in London. The excursion-train had brought up 370 of them, from Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, and York, starting from Leeds about half-past one o'clock on the Monday morning, and arriving in London at our breakfast time, after a journey of seven hours. Having spent the whole of that day in London, and enjoyed all its shows and pleasures, the Yorkshire excursion party in the evening met together again at the King's-cross station, and set forth, to the number of 340, since thirty remained in town, at twenty minutes past nine. The train was quite punctual in its running, and stopped only at Peterborough and Grantham, before approaching Newark, an hour and twenty-five minutes after midnight, when it came into collision with the broken-down goods waggon.

The place where this occurred, with some of the overturned waggons and another carriage or two, is shown in our Engraving, which is made from a sketch taken by Mr. John Turner, photographer, of Leeds, one of the passengers in the excursion-train. It is at Claybridge-lane, a mile and a quarter on the London or south side of the Newark station, half a mile from the village of Balderton; the hill seen in the background is that Beacon Hill to which Macaulay refers in his ballad of the Spanish Armada, as having "sped the message along the vale of Trent." There are sloping embankments, ten or fifteen feet high, on both sides of the railway here; but the embankment on the east side, next the down line, is interrupted by a large pond. The railway is crossed by a stone bridge, not many yards farther on; and the lights of Newark station are distinctly visible before reaching this spot on the down line. There is a curve here, and an incline towards Newark.

The goods-train on the up line had left Doncaster at mid-



night, and stopped at Retford, but not at Newark, on its way up. It consisted of twenty-nine waggons, or trucks, and one brake-van, in charge of Edward Brewer, the engine-driver, and Frederick Beasley, the guard. Four or five of the waggons belonged to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company, one being No. 3238, loaded at Crowle with potatoes for London, which had joined the train at Keadby. It was the twenty-first waggon from the engine and tender, so that there were eight others and the van behind it. The train was going twenty-three or twenty-five miles an hour, when the leading axle of this waggon broke at the boss of the left, or near, fore-wheel. The effect of the shock was to divide the train into three parts. The engine and tender, parting from the train, ran on by themselves; the first twenty waggons, dragging with them the twenty-first waggon, which was torn off its wheels, also ran two or three hundred yards. The wheels and hind axle of the twenty-first waggon, pushed forward by the eight waggons and van, and obstructed by the broken fore axle, were forced off the up line of rails, across the six-foot space between the two lines, and partly across the down line of rails. This happened, as the guard and engine-driver assert, not one minute before the arrival of the down excursion-train. It is stated that the goods-train had passed up through Newark station at twenty-four minutes past one o'clock. The engine-driver, instantly on perceiving that his engine had parted from his train, slackened speed to get off, and was standing on the step of his engine when the excursion-train passed him. He waved his arm as a signal of danger, but this could not be seen through the steam pouring out of his engine. The guard of the goods-train also showed a red light with his hand lamp; but the driver of the excursion-train could not see this till the moment before the collision.

The excursion-train was going at the speed of thirty or thirty-five miles an hour, in view of the white distance-light at Newark, descending a long slight incline and rounding a curve. When it struck the wheels of the broken-down waggon and the other waggons thrown across the road from the up line, the engine was violently turned aside, so as next to strike the stone pier of the bridge, by which it was turned completely round and then driven up the slope of the embankment, where it toppled over backwards, like a rearing horse, and fell into the road. The tender was also overturned, but all the carriages in the train were torn open along the left-hand side by the projecting parts of the waggons, so as to cause a terrific amount of destruction. There were twenty-three passenger-carriages and brake-vans, in charge of four guards; the Leeds portion coming first, the Bradford next, the Halifax third, and the York portion last. Scarcely one of the carriages escaped damage, and those in the first part of the train—one first-class, one second-class, and four or five third-class carriages crowded with passengers returning to Leeds—were filled with carnage and drenched with blood. Several of the carriages were lifted one on the top of another, or forced partly up the embankment, whence they fell again, crushing the hapless persons beneath. The scene of havoc and torture in the dawning light of day was such as cannot be described. Help was got from Newark, but it was nearly five o'clock before the last of the sufferers could be removed, as some were jammed between the fragments of the broken trains. The driver of the excursion-train was killed on the spot, and the fireman died a few hours later; the four guards escaped. All the company's servants appear to have done their duty well. An inquest has been opened in the Townhall at Newark by Mr. R. Griffin, the Coroner, and some evidence has been taken. Captain Tyler, R.E., Inspector for the Board of Trade, has made an official report, which tends to show that the disaster is wholly due to a flaw in the axle of the goods-waggon. Its wheels had been properly examined, by viewing and tapping, at the stations passed by the goods-train, and, lastly, at Retford; but the crack in the axle, being concealed by the wheel, could not possibly have been detected without taking the wheels off. The waggon was last under repair six months ago, in the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire workshops, and had been running almost daily ever since that time. The axle was of an old-fashioned make, and was less stout by half an inch than such as are now generally used.

The inquest held by Mr. R. Griffin, the Coroner, at Newark, was concluded on Tuesday. The engineers stated that the broken axle was of the best quality, and that the flaw was imperceptible to ordinary tests. The jury, in finding that the deceased persons were killed through the accidental breaking of an axle, expressed an opinion that the goods-train was driven at too great a speed from Retford to the scene of the catastrophe; that the fracture in the axle had been in existence some time; and that the present system of testing axles was defective. The recommendations of the jury will be forwarded to the Board of Trade.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JULY.

There will be a partial eclipse of the Sun on the morning of the 28th, but the phenomenon will be invisible at Greenwich.

There will be a total eclipse of the Moon on the evening of the 12th. The following are the particulars:—

	H. M.
First contact with the penumbra ...	7 46
First contact with the shadow ...	8 45
Beginning of total phase ...	9 44
Middle of the eclipse ...	10 34
End of total phase ...	11 24
Last contact with the shadow ...	12 23
Last contact with the penumbra ...	13 22
Magnitude of the eclipse (Moon's diameter—1) 1.675.	

The first contact with the shadow will occur at 81 deg. from the northern point of the Moon's limb measured towards the east.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Saturn on the 10th. Jupiter on the 24th, Venus and Mars on the 25th, and with Mercury on the 28th. She will be nearest to the Earth on the 9th, and most distant from it on the 21st. The following occultations may be observed during July:—

Date.	Star or Planet's Name.	Mag.	Disappearance. Mean Time.	Reappearance. Mean Time.
July 10.	B.A.C. 5954	6	12 38	13 44
" 10.	Saturn		13 16	14 12
" 17.	30 Piscium	5	10 56	11 59
" 17.	33 Piscium	5	12 55	14 9
" 30.	1 Leonis	5	8 56	9 28

Mercury will be a morning star at the beginning of the month, and may, perhaps, be observed near the eastern horizon before sunrise. He will be very near to the Moon on the afternoon of the 28th, and rises on the 5th at 2.34 a.m., and on the 10th at 2.39 a.m.

Venus rises on the 5th at 1.33 a.m., and on the 30th at 1.38 a.m., and may be observed from this time until sunrise. She will be very near Jupiter on the 13th, the Moon on the 25th, and Mars on the 29th.

Mars may be seen near the eastern portion of the horizon before sunrise. He rises on the 5th at 1.57 a.m., and on the

30th at 1.27 a.m. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 25th, and very near Venus on the afternoon of the 29th.

Jupiter rises on the 5th at 1.49 a.m., and on the 25th at 0.46 a.m., or 3h. 28m. before the Sun. He will be in conjunction with Venus on the 13th, and about 2½ deg. north of the Moon on the afternoon of the 28th.

The eclipses, occultations, and transits of the satellites are now visible, and may be observed with moderately powerful telescopes. Transits will occur on the mornings of the 9th, 16th, 24th, 25th, and 31st.

Saturn is now visible throughout the night. He may be observed about 1½ deg. south of the Moon on the night of the 10th, at 12h. 54m. Soon after this time the planet will be occulted by our satellite, and will remain obscured for fifty-six minutes. This will be a very interesting phenomenon, and one that can seldom be witnessed. It may be observed with any small telescope. The planet may be seen with the naked eye until very near the Moon's limb, but the light of our satellite will entirely obscure it before the phenomenon occurs.

Uranus and Neptune are not well situated for observation.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

There is not much to record of operatic doings since our last notice, repetition performances having prevailed at both establishments. At the Royal Italian Opera Signor Campana's "Esmeralda" has been given three times since its production on June 14; how many more hearings it may obtain remains to be seen. On Tuesday "Un Ballo in Maschera" was performed for the first time this season, with the important features of Mdle. Titiens and Signor Mario in the characters of Amelia and the Duke. Auber's "Le Domino Noir" is announced, after two years interval, for Monday next, with Madame Pauline Lucca as Angela, for the first time. Of this we must speak next week; as of the performance of "Don Giovanni" at the Drury Lane Opera, with Mdle. Nilsson as Donna Elvira, and Mdle. Pauline Lavitzky's first assumption of the character of Zerlina. Notwithstanding the advanced period of the season, important novelties are still forthcoming at this establishment—M. Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," with Mdle. Nilsson as the heroine, being promised for Tuesday next; and an Italian version ("L'Olandese Dannato") of Richard Wagner's "Der Fleigende Holländer" being in active preparation.

The concert season is now showing symptoms of subsidence, happily for critics, who are supposed to be in four or five places simultaneously, in many instances to listen to performers and pieces in hundred-fold repetition. We last week recorded the close of this year's New Philharmonic Concerts, the older society of that name having yet to finish its season with the eighth concert on Monday next. Mr. Charles Hallé completed his Beethoven Recitals—also eight in number—yesterday (Friday) week, having during the course played all the solo pianoforte sonatas of the composer, with the exception of the two smallest pieces—the series having been devoted to these works in honour of the centenary of Beethoven's birth. The interspersed lieder (some by Schubert), exquisitely sung by Herr Stockhausen, have been special and attractive features at each recital, except the first, when the singer was prevented by illness from attending.

Mr. Henry Leslie brought his summer series of four concerts to a successful termination on Monday afternoon, when the vocal performances of Mdle. Christine Nilsson and Mr. Sims Reeves were powerful attractions, in addition to those of Mesdames Sinico and Trebelli-Bettini, Signori Gardoni and Poli, and the fine singing of Mr. Leslie's choir.

Among the principal miscellaneous concerts of the week have been those of the chevalier pianist Antoine de Kontski, of the accomplished violinist Mr. Henry Holmes, and of the clever Swedish vocalist, Mdle. Enequist.

The Tonic Sol-Fa College held its summer session during the past week. Mr. Curwen, in his opening address, referred to the progress of the method in Hong-Kong, Beyrout, Madagascar, and Spain, as well as at home. He exhibited an Arabic sol-fa tune-book, and two Chinese sol-fa books, one of instructions, the other of exercises. The speech of Mr. Wilkins, secretary of Council on Education in New South Wales, in which colony the method has been adopted by the Government and is taught in every school, created considerable interest. Mr. Wilkins described how the tonic sol-fa method had been chosen, after much deliberation and experiment. The other proceedings included lectures and lessons on voice training, the teaching of time, the harmonics, and Helmholtz's discoveries; practical hints to organists, music in worship, and the elements of success in teaching.

THE THEATRES.

Neither the season nor the weather is favourable to theatrical experiments; no wonder, therefore, we have no novelty to record. The French plays continue to be fairly patronised at the Princess's; though the production of "Orphée aux Enfers" has not proved so attractive as those in which personal specialties are more freely admitted. On Monday "La Perichole," one of Offenbach's most popular pieces, was produced with Madame Schneider in the title-role; M. Carrier filling the part of Piquello. The Lyceum has signalled its last week by mounting three operas-bouffes each evening—namely, "Breaking the Spell," "Chilperic," and "Little Faust." Next week the latter piece will try its fortune at the Standard. The return of Miss Ada Swanborough, after a long illness, and that of Miss Holt from a successful tour in America, has served to fill the Strand with appreciative audiences. "The School of Coquettes" has proved a successful revival, and is represented with great effect by Miss Swanborough and Miss Bufton, who were well supported by Messrs. Crouch, Walter Joyce, and Turner. "The Cloth of Gold" gives opportunity for Miss Holt to introduce new effects, which have been favourably received.

Mr. Kirkman Hodgson was on Saturday last elected member for Bristol by a majority of 578; the numbers being—for Mr. Hodgson (L.), 7816; Mr. Hare (C.), 7238.

M. de Lesseps arrived in Liverpool yesterday week. He was accompanied by his wife and Mr. D. Lange, the English representative of the Suez Canal Company. In the evening M. de Lesseps was entertained at the Townhall by the Mayor, who had invited a large number of guests to meet the distinguished visitor. The guests included gentlemen connected with the Mercantile Marine Service Association and other public bodies. In reply to the toast of his health, which was proposed by the Mayor and drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, M. de Lesseps said all that was wanting to the complete and lasting success of the Suez Canal scheme was capital, and he believed this would be forthcoming. On Monday M. de Lesseps was received by several of the commercial bodies.

THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The immense conflagration which destroyed nearly the whole of Pera, the Christian quarter of Constantinople, on Sunday, the 5th ult., has been described in former impressions of this Paper. We have now engraved a sketch by M. Preziosi, an accomplished artist well known to all residents and visitors in that city, which shows the aspect of the ruins around the palace of the British Embassy, with the forlorn groups of distressed people searching for the dead bodies of their friends, or seeking whatever might be recovered of their household furniture and stores. More than 3000 dwellings or shops, occupying a space much exceeding one square mile, and including the residences of many wealthy families, were entirely consumed, with almost everything of valuable property they contained; and the number of lives lost may be reckoned at from seven to nine hundred. The fire was caused by a little child whom its mother had sent up stairs to fetch a pan of burning charcoal to cook her dinner, at mid-day, letting it fall upon the stairs, in a house of the Armenian quarter at Pera, in the street Validé Tcheshmé. A fierce gale had been blowing all the morning, and the wind, coming in gusts from the north, spread the flames and fire-flakes, causing the ignition of roofs, balconies, and wooden houses. Most of the residents were in the country, and nearly all the Armenians had gone to Unkiar Skelessi, to celebrate a national fête, the tenth anniversary of their civil and religious Constitution. The houses were, therefore, for the most part deserted, and the fire rapidly spread to the street Feridjé and to both sides of the Grande Rue of Pera. This part of the town is situate above Galata, and terminates on the right on the Bosphorus and on the left at the Golden Horn, with the arsenals, schools, and Admiralty barracks; and it comprises the principal shops, churches, hospitals, legations, consulates, and the splendid palaces of the Embassies of France, England, Austria, and Russia, built on terraces in the midst of magnificent gardens. The walls of the British Embassy, being very massively built of stone, resisted the sea of flame that raged around it, but the roof was of more inflammable materials, and the fire got under its high overhanging eaves. There were two powerful English fire-engines attached to the Embassy, and they were quickly set to work, under the personal direction of his Excellency Sir Henry Elliott, zealously supported by all the members of the legation and all the servants of his household. The sailors and marines of the British ships in the harbour, and especially of the gun-boat Cockatrice, under Captain Prowse, rendered the best assistance they could. But the hose of the fire-engines were not long enough to be brought out upon the roof, and it was impossible to save the stately building, which had cost a very large sum of British public money. This loss, however, scarcely deserves our consideration, in the midst of a calamity which has inflicted so much suffering upon many thousands of human beings, and brought death upon hundreds in its most dreadful form. It is to be hoped that the efforts to be made in London, as in other European capitals, to raise subscriptions for the relief of the misery caused by this great fire, will be attended with ample success.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE DOG SHOW.

Some of the prize dogs in the Grand National Dog Show at the Crystal Palace are shown in our Illustration. The large dog lying in the foreground is the Rev. J. Cumming Macdonald's St. Bernard, Tell, and winner of the first prize in the champion class for previous winners of a first prize in any other shows; also of a piece of plate, value £10, presented by Mr. J. H. Murchison, for the best in six classes of rough-coated St. Bernards in this show. In the immediate foreground, at the right-hand corner, is Mr. Murchison's Trimmer, winner of the first prize in the champion class for fox-terriers and of some extra prizes. Next to him is Mr. Henry Lacy's Miner, the first-prize dog in quite a new class, called Bedlington terriers, recognised for the first time in this show. They are very sharp vermin killers, and at rabbits they are unsurpassed by any terriers. They are moderately rough coated, and their colour is either buff, with light silvery and silky hair on the head, similar to the Skye terrier, or they are lead-coloured or white. This breed is much appreciated by the miners in the north, and wherever met with they have generally distinguished themselves for courage and other good qualities, but are sometimes a little too free with the use of their teeth. At the back of these is Captain the Hon. Randolph Stewart's poodle, Caro, a capital dog, but not a prize-winner, being the only one of his kind in a mixed class of foreigners. By his side, and leering into his face, is Mr. John Henshall's first-prize bulldog, bred by the Duke of Hamilton, which has become a great prize-winner. The large black dog above the poodle, on the extreme left of the upper tier in the group, is Mr. S. Atkinson's first-prize Newfoundland, Cato. The next is Mr. T. H. V. Lukey's first-prize mastiff Baron, the victor in a very strong, well-represented class. The bloodhound by his side, in the centre, is Mr. C. E. Holford's Regent, also the first-prize winner in his class, and quite the perfection of his kind. Next to him, seen over the St. Bernard's back, is Mr. J. O. Carrick's first-prize otter-hound, Royal; then comes Mr. Henry Chaworth Musters's first-prize Highland stag-hound, Jorrom, a very grand specimen; and next him, on the extreme right of the group, is Mr. John Austin's first-prize greyhound, Amelia.

It is a great pity that the judges at dog shows still continue to award prizes to dogs in several classes which have been mutilated. The black-and-tan English terriers, the rough and smooth toy-terriers, and the bull-terriers all had their ears cropped or tails bitten off at the end. Judges would not think of awarding a prize to a fox-terrier or a bull-dog that had been cropped, then why should they allow the bull-terriers to be cropped? The piece of ear usually cut away is the part exhibiting the most wonderful anatomical mechanism for the various movements and folding back of that beautiful little velvety lappet designed to keep out dust, or seeds of grass, and the cold winds, from the interior of this most sensitive and necessary organ. Besides, the ear governs every expression in a dog's face, more than any other feature; both animation and repose, pleasure and anger, happiness and misery good and bad breeding, are expressed by this feature. In the sight of all judges, the ear of the dog should be one of the leading points to direct their judgment; and these grand national dog shows will not perform their mission until they have entirely discontinued a practice of gross inhumanity and bad taste.

Mr. J. J. Mechi has published his conclusions as to our harvest prospects. He is of opinion that wheat will be our best crop, fine in quality, but somewhat deficient, perhaps, in yield, and certainly in acreage, a considerable amount of wheat land having been ploughed up and re-sown with barley or oats. He anticipates that this season will be very unfavourable to light-land farmers, and that the loss of meat and milk making substances in the first cutting will be great and injurious to the pastoral farmer.





VIEW OF THE RUINS AFTER THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.





PRIZE DOGS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE DOG SHOW.



### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Any item of intelligence bearing upon the question of Woman's Rights should be carefully noted. For this reason I invite attention to a dialogue which I have not seen in any London paper. There has been a hard-fought election at Bristol; and Mr. Hare, the Conservative, has been defeated by a majority which is considered small, in the circumstances. In the course of his speeches he "addressed the female portion of his auditory. He said he sincerely wished they had votes (A female voice: 'I wish we had;') several others: 'If we had you should have them;' and cheers for Mrs. Hare). If they sent him to Parliament he would advocate their cause. Women had always been his best friends. He asked the women of Bristol to give him a chance, and to try and get their husbands and sweethearts on his side. (A female voice: 'If my husband don't, I won't live with him,' hear, hear, cheers, and laughter). He did not think the lady would be so cruel as to do that. (Female politician: 'I would, Sir.') He was quite sure her husband would not be able to do without her. (Laughter, and a reply from the said female: 'He'll have to get some one else if he don't give a vote for the Blues; but I'm sure he will,' and cheers.) Now, but for this last touch, which showed the hopeful gentleness of the feminine nature, "But I'm sure he will," this scene would hint at a very terrible state of the female political mind. If a wife menaces separation when she has no vote, what will she do if, having a vote, she hears it threatened with neutralisation by that of her lord? The Judge in Divorce was very severe the other night, in his place in the House of Lords, on the general character of wedded women. One would like to hear Lord Penzance on the above text from the Bristol Times.

If there were no other reason for the use of as much diligence as is compatible with good work in the matter of the revision of the *Lectiary*, and the formal adoption of the approved arrangement, there would be enough in the fact that the transition state is occasioning much distress in the trades that are connected with the binding the Prayer-Book. Few people know the wonderful ramifications of business, or have an idea that thousands suffer by any disturbance in the regular course of production of such an article as that book. But the case is so. Orders are not given for and purchases are not made of a volume which in a few months will be "the old Book," and will not be a guide to the Church service. One may do a "mite of good" by mentioning a matter which, from statements in the bookbinders' organ, is evidently no small one in the eyes of those concerned.

There was peculiar hardship in the cases of two families which had embarked on board emigrant-ships about to sail on Saturday last for Quebec. Like the rest of the adventurers, some 900 in all (who had been befriended by emigration societies, for which let the warmest good word be said), these poor people had broken up their homes, and had gone on board with their scanty property. On a final inspection by the medical officers, incipient chicken-pox was discovered in the case of a child of each family, and there was only one course to be adopted. The two groups were sent on shore. It is manifest that it would have been wicked and cruel to expose hundreds of children to the danger of contagion and of suffering disease in addition to all the trials of a sea voyage in a crowded ship. But one would be glad to know that the unfortunate creatures who were left behind were taken in charge by somebody. Perhaps they were country folk, without a friend in London.

I did not see the recent exhibition of table decoration, and, if I had seen it, I should equally have left criticism to those who have been in the habit of examining and comparing devices of the sort. But it may be lawful to say that I hope nobody will ever be encouraged with praise or prize who raises the adornment of a dinner-table so high that people cannot behold those who are opposite to them. The Russians have civilised us, and the old-fashioned "You see your dinner" will never more be heard from host or hostess—until fashion changes. You read your dinner. (Some persons get flurried at a moment when a judicial calmness is necessary, and do not always take from the menial the dish on which they had decided—I daresay the Americans have noticed this, and in the States to observe an evil is to cure it—perhaps each dish bears an enamelled number or letter corresponding with one on the *menu*—this, by-the-by). But the Russians did not, I take it, suppose that when the pleasure of watching an adroit carver or of silently hating an awkward one should be taken away, we could proceed to block out the view of our friends or enemies on the other side of the table. Certainly, if you happen to have a very agreeable neighbour, or if you and she happen to be engaged, and so believe that there is nobody else in the whole world worth a look, the barricade is not disagreeable; but these are exceptional cases. Moreover, there are, I am told, persons who have no objection to be looked at—nay, who attire and adorn themselves that their appearance may be attractive. These persons have a double right to complain of being hedged in, like the wren by the wise men of Gotham. What saith Thomas Moore, in verses that might have been composed for the occasion?—

Roses are pretty things, no doubt,  
Wreathed round a pretty woman's arms;  
And lustrous diamonds, placed about  
A snowy brow have double charms.  
If we had mines, if we had bowers,  
Which should we bring thee, gems or flowers?

An answer is not material to the issue; but if the question were whether the roses wreathed as mentioned (not that I remember the sight) and the lustrous diamonds on the snowy brow are to be put out of sight by mere flower-pots and the like, the answer would be, like that of a certain echo, "in the negative." If we can't see our dinner, let us see our companions.

A word to those who believe themselves to be poets, but who have not yet succeeded in convincing society that they have the gift of immortality. Are they aware—I was not until the other day—that no bard of any decent pretension need sigh in vain about "the false medium that excludes genius from the public"? I did not discover this from "the papers," but from the pages of a magazine, published by one of the oldest and most respectable houses in London. These pages are filled with the more or less poetical contributions of ladies and gentlemen who are repaid for their trouble by the pleasure of seeing themselves in print. Printed they are, in clear type, with a handsome Old English heading to each poem. Nor does it appear that very stern editing is the rule, though the majority of the compositions are respectable. But shall I reveal the name of the magazine and the address? I will not do so unfriendly a thing by a literary colleague. Let the poet perambulate Stationers' Hall-court until he finds the door leading to the stair up Parnassus.

### THE VOLUNTEERS.

The office of the National Rifle Association is closed. The office at the camp, Wimbledon, will be open on the morning of Saturday next. On and after Wednesday, the 6th inst., all letters for the National Rifle Association must be addressed to "The Camp, Wimbledon, S.W." The competition (first stage) for her Majesty's prize, at the approaching rifle meeting at Wimbledon, is to commence on Wednesday, the 13th inst., and continue till the following Friday.

Three regiments underwent their usual annual inspection, last Saturday, in Hyde Park. The first inspection was that of the London Rifle Brigade by its honorary Colonel, the Duke of Cambridge, who was attended by Lord W. Paulet. The members of this corps, mustering in all nine companies and a company of cadets, assembled in the vicinity of the Duke of York's column, and marched thence, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Warde, to Hyde Park, where they were put through the usual evolutions; and at the conclusion his Royal Highness addressed the men in congratulatory terms, expressing himself gratified at their general efficiency and steadiness in obeying orders, which he said showed that great pains and attention had been taken by both officers and men. The other inspections made were of the St. George's and 4th Middlesex volunteers by Colonel Colville, who, in his address at the conclusion of the evolutions by the St. George's, congratulated the corps upon the manner in which their duties had been performed, but complained of the smallness of the muster. The London Scottish, the Queen's Westminster, and the 19th Middlesex went through brigade drill in another portion of the park whilst the inspections were proceeding.

The 37th Middlesex recently held a competition in drill for a challenge cup, value £50, presented by the Duke of Bedford. This is an annual competition, and while the captain of a winning company holds the cup, a sum of money is divided among the men of the first three companies in order of merit. Captain the Hon. F. Wellesley, of the Coldstream Guards, acted as judge. He awarded the prizes:—1st, to No. 4 company (Captain Stedall); 2nd, to No. 1 company (Captain Lyon); 3rd, to No. 2 company (Captain Wyatt). The competition was held in the grounds of the Foundling Hospital.

The Dorset volunteers held their annual shooting-matches last week, at the Maiden Castle ranges, near Dorchester. The National Rifle Association medal, with £10, the gift of the High Sheriff, was won by Lieutenant Good. Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel's silver goblet was won by Sergeant Groves. Corporal Harris was the winner of the badge of the Dorset Volunteer Association and £15 offered for the highest aggregate score, the second prize going to Ensign Calder. Trooper R. H. Davis won the first yeomanry prize; Sergeant Legg, the first drill-instructors' prize; and Gunner Talbot, the prize offered to the artillery.

The Devonshire volunteers also had their annual prize rifle-shooting, last week, at the Warren ranges, near Exeter. Captain Harding won the first prize of £10, given by Sir J. D. Coleridge, M.P. A cup, presented by Mr. R. Sanders, with £2 added by the committee, went to Captain Lloyd. The first challenge cup was gained by Sergeant-Major Lascelles. The first "all-comers'" prizes were gained by Sergeant Rowe and Private Barnes.

The annual inspection of the 1st Manchester Rifle Volunteers took place on the racecourse, Salford, on Saturday last, the inspecting officer being Colonel Maydwell. The regiment was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bridgford, who was assisted by Majors Ashton and Westhead and Captain and Adjutant Hartshorn. A variety of movements, consisting of skirmishing, file and volley firing, and forming squares to resist cavalry, were engaged in; at the conclusion of which the inspecting officer addressed the regiment. He said he had been agreeably surprised to find a corps so well grounded in all the manoeuvres which were necessary to make them good soldiers. Their appearance and general bearing had given him much satisfaction.

In Yorkshire, the tenth annual prize-meeting of the Yorkshire Rifle Association was held last week. The contests were held on the wide common of Strensall, adjoining the York and Malton Railway. The prizes numbered 241, of the value of £1045. The general superintendence of the meeting devolved upon Captain Harrison, of Rotherham; and Lieutenant-Colonel Wombwell had charge of the shooting-ground. The chief results of the meeting are enumerated below:—The West Riding medal for the chief scorer at three distances was won by Corporal Driffin, the North Riding medal by Captain Chapman, and the East Riding medal by Sergeant Thorne. The four chief winners of the prizes for residents in Yorkshire, two ranges, were Private Machin, Private J. Smith, Captain Chapman, and Sergeant Pearce. The Enfield prizes for members of the association were mainly won by Private Popplewell, Corporal Hesselton, Sergeant Pullon, and Corporal W. Wyatt. The All-comers' Enfield prizes were mainly won by Private Burgess, Private Roberts, and Private Horsley. The All-comers' Small-bore had the chief winners in Private Bushell, Mr. J. Lloyd, and Corporal Ward. The Ebor challenge cup of £50 and a money prize, given by Sir James Meek and the officers of the York volunteers, was won by Sergeant T. Kirk. The prize contests for non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff were won by Sergeants Savage, Reekie, and M. Aldridge. The Rev. R. Brookes's silver challenge cup of £20 was won by Lieutenant Mayman. Mr. Murcott's prize (Haymarket, London) was won by Private Bushell. The chief aggregate prizes for all contests were mainly taken by Corporal Cooper, Private Machin, Private Hartley, and Captain Wilkinson. The eight gentlemen who gained the honour of competing for the international prize at Wimbledon are—Mr. Noesworthy, London; Captain Radcliff, London; Captain Fenton, Rochdale; Captain Jacques, London; Captain Burt, Birmingham; Captain Harrison, Rotherham; Lieutenant Purchase, Worcester; and Mr. Doe, Victoria Rifles.

Major-General George Balfour, C.B., of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, Assistant to the Controller-in-Chief, War Department, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Lord Clarence Paget yesterday week made the annual distribution of prizes to the cadets on the training-ship Worcester. His Lordship expressed his satisfaction at the success which had attended the establishment of such a vessel in the Thames.

Oxford Mills, Ashton-under-Lyne, were, on Saturday, the scene of one of those ceremonies which bind in closer ties those already united in community of interest. Some time since, the proprietor, Mr. Hugh Mason, gave his workpeople baths, washhouses, reading-room, and library. He has also built comfortable cottages for them; and the festivities of Saturday were to celebrate another gift—of recreation grounds, containing gymnasiums for men and women, a bowling-green, a skittle alley, and drying-grounds for the housewives.

### ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS OF ROME.

The important collection of drawings and photographs which Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford and London, has formed in order to illustrate the architectural antiquities of Rome, continues on view at Mr. Cundall's Gallery, in New Bond-street. It merits a more particular notice than it has yet received in this Journal. The present exhibition contains an immense store of materials for the study of Roman topography and local history. It may teach us much concerning the structure and ornamentation of ancient buildings, the social economy, the sanitary condition, and the civil and ecclesiastical institutions of that great city during more than twenty centuries, from the time of its Kings to that of its Popes, and thence on through Mediaeval to modern times. Its usefulness for the purpose of instruction would be still more obvious to the visitor if it were systematically arranged throughout according to the subjects completely illustrated by the photographs; grouping together, for example, all those relating to the catacombs or to the baths, the theatres, and different other matters of research. An arrangement of this character has been made, we are told, with one set of these photographs, belonging to the British Archaeological Society of Rome, of which Mr. Parker is the vice-president. But the photographs are necessarily numbered in correspondence with the negatives in possession of the photographers by whom they were taken; and this order is kept in the present exhibition to enable visitors to procure copies of such photographs as they may choose, at a very moderate price.

The Catalogue, which has been revised and reprinted since its completion, shows upwards of eighteen hundred photographs, besides some large drawings, maps, and diagrams. The designation of each object represented is stated with the utmost attainable exactness, setting forth the precise spot where it was found, and the supposed date of its construction. Mr. Parker has also compiled a series of chronological tables, from the reputed foundation of Rome by Romulus in the year 753 B.C., to the fifteenth century of the Christian era, displaying in their due historical succession the respective dates of all the buildings, or the alterations of buildings, and placing over against them, in a parallel column, the chief political and military events of the time, the names of the reigning sovereigns and other contemporary incidents; this double series of tables forming a pamphlet of thirty close-printed pages, which is very convenient for reference while looking at the collection of photographs. The authorities for the dates have been sought in Livy and other classical authors of history, in the inscriptions and medals, and the literary remains of the Republican and Imperial ages; in the Pontifical Registers of the Churches, which were published by the librarian of the Vatican in the ninth century; and in the biographies of the Popes and Cardinals since that period, supported by numerous inscriptions. The Catalogue of the Regionaries, drawn up in the fourth century, records the buildings that were then standing in each region of the city. So lately as 1850, when Canina's work appeared, not more than half these buildings could be traced; but the recent explorations and excavations, partly conducted under the direction of Mr. Parker, have brought many others to light. We have frequently had occasion to notice the discoveries made by the agency of the "Roman Fund for Archaeological Investigations," of which he is treasurer, in connection with the British Archaeological Society of Rome.

We cannot, in the limited space here at our disposal, attempt to review every class of objects in so vast a collection. We would especially invite attention to three portions of it—namely, those illustrative of the early fortifications and walls of Rome, the aqueducts and reservoirs of water supply, and the catacombs, with their fresco-paintings and sepulchral records. These subjects may now be studied, by aid of the exhibition in New Bond-street, with greater profit than ever before. The photographs of the catacombs were taken by the magnesium light. Mr. Parker has just been appointed by the University to the custody of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Hon. George Horatio Marquis of Cholmondeley, P.C., of Cholmondeley Castle, Nantwich; Houghton Hall, Norfolk; and 12, Carlton House-terrace, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 21st ult., by his brother, now the Most Hon. William Henry Pugh, Marquis of Cholmondeley; Sir Walter Rockcliff Farquhar, Bart.; and Hugh Horatio Seymour, Esq., the testator's nephew, the joint acting executors and trustees. The personality was sworn under £80,000. The will is dated Dec. 9, 1854, with three codicils, 1865-6-7; and the noble Marquis died May 8 last, aged seventy-eight. He was twice married, but leaves no issue. He has bequeathed to his wife his town residence and furniture, with the botanical desert service at Houghton Hall, which, as he states, "we use when we have company;" also, "all my works and little effects I am in the habit of carrying about with me," and books to be selected by her. His Lordship, in addition to a handsome provision under settlement and otherwise, has left her Ladyship an immediate legacy of £500, and a further sum of £10,000 in six months from his decease. There are legacies to godchildren and relatives, and annuities to friends and servants, and complimentary legacies to the two last-named executors. He directs the interest of £100 to be expended in coals and other necessities at Christmas for the poor inmates of Cholmondeley almshouses, as a memorial of his beloved mother, Georgiana Charlotte, Marchioness of Cholmondeley, the daughter of the third Duke of Ancaster. He leaves all things on the Cheshire and Norfolk estates to his heir and successor, and appoints his brother, the present Marquis, sole residuary legatee.

The will of Sir William Williams, Bart., J.P. of Tregullov, Cornwall, was proved in London, on the 11th ult., by his relict, Dame Caroline Williams, and his sons, Sir Frederick Martin Williams, Bart., and Michael Williams, Esq., the joint acting executors. The personality was sworn under £300,000. Sir William was Deputy Lieutenant for Cornwall, and was High Sheriff for the county in 1851, and Deputy Warden for the Stannaries. Sir William executed his will (which is contained in 301 folios) on May 1, 1869, to which is appended three codicils, all dated this year. His death occurred on March 24 last, at the age of seventy-nine. He leaves his wife an annuity of £500 in addition to all other provision, and the income for her life arising from the estates of Tregullov and Tolgullon. The testimonial-plate presented to him by the body of subscribers in the mining interest of Cornwall is to be held in his family as an heirloom. He has made provision for his younger sons and daughters from his unsettled estates, Irish mines, and slate quarries. He has left legacies to his grandchildren, and to his servants one year's wages.

The will of the Rev. John Henry Sparke, M.A., Canon of Ely (1818), Rector of Leverington (1827), Rector of Gunthorpe (1831), was proved at Norwich under £140,000.

The will of David Davis, Esq., of Kensington-gardens, was proved under £50,000.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.  
THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

The Right Hon. George William Frederick Villiers, fourth Earl of Clarendon, and Baron Hyde of Hindon, K.G., G.O.B., D.C.L., died, after a brief illness, on the 27th ult. His Lordship was born in London, Jan. 12, 1800, the eldest son of the Hon. George Villiers, by Theresa, his wife, only daughter of John Boringdon. The representation of the Hyde family came to him through the marriage of his grandfather, the Hon. Thomas Villiers (second son of William, second Earl of Jersey), with Lady Charlotte Capel, eldest daughter of William, Earl of Essex, and coheir of her mother, Lady Jane Hyde, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, who was nephew of Anne Hyde, Duchess of York, mother of Queen Anne. In consequence of this great alliance and his own public services, the Hon. Thomas Villiers was created Baron Hyde, and afterwards had the historic Earldom of Clarendon revived in his person, in 1776. The distinguished and deeply-lamented nobleman whose death we record succeeded to the title at the decease of his uncle, in 1838, having previously attained eminence as a diplomatist in France, where he arranged the Commercial Treaty of 1831; and in Spain, where he was accredited for many years Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. In 1840 he held office, as Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; in 1846 was appointed President of the Board of Trade; and in 1847 became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His Viceroyalty, which included the saddest years of the famine and the period of the "Young Ireland" commotion, ended in February, 1852. From 1853 to 1858 he was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, during the whole of the Russian War; and his Lordship, as representative of England at the Paris Conference, attached his signature to the famous Treaty of Paris. In 1861 he went as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Coronation of the King of Prussia; and was again Foreign Secretary from 1865 to 1866, the duties of which office he resumed on the return of the Liberal Government in 1868. He was also Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland from its foundation, and had the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1856. Lord Clarendon married, June 4, 1839, Lady Katharine Barham, widow of John Barham, Esq., of Stockbridge, Hants, and daughter of Walter James, first Earl of Verulam, by whom he leaves three sons—1, Edward Hyde Villiers, Lord Hyde, M.P. for Brecknock, born Feb. 11, 1846, who now succeeds as fifth Earl of Clarendon; 2, the Hon. George Patrick Hyde Villiers, Grenadier Guards; and, 3, the Hon. Francis Hyde Villiers; and three daughters—1, Lady Constance, wife of the Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., younger son of the late Earl of Derby, K.G.; 2, Lady Alice, wife of Lord Skelmersdale; and, 3, Lady Emily Theresa, wife of Odo Russell, Esq.

MR. D. D. KEANE, Q.C.

David Deady Keane, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Bedford, who died on the 20th ult., was a distinguished member of the Norfolk Circuit, and enjoyed considerable practice. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at the University of Göttingen; was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1835, and after a long and successful professional career, obtained a silk gown and became a Bencher of his Inn in 1864. He had been previously, from 1856 to 1863, a revising barrister, and had acted for several years as an examiner of candidates for the Bar. In 1865 he contested unsuccessfully the borough of Beverley. Mr. Keane was author of several legal works, and contributed occasionally to periodical literature. He married, in 1849, Julia, youngest daughter of Dr. Marshall, and leaves one son and three daughters.

Mrs. Talbot Clifton presented new colours to the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, on Tuesday, in the Giant's Axe Field, Lancaster.

A public meeting was held, on Saturday, at King's College, for the purpose of taking steps to bring about a union among elementary teachers throughout England. A central council was formed, and it was resolved to hold a conference annually, the first meeting to be held in London in September next.

An engine ran off the rails on the North British line, on Thursday week, near Ratho junction, dragging half a dozen carriages with it. The driver was killed, but none of the passengers appear to have been hurt.

On Tuesday the Earl of Romney presided at the annual inspection of the Marine Society's boys on board the training-ship Warspite, off Woolwich. Up to the close of last year the number of lads who had been provided for through the agency of this organisation was 56,276.

The National Life-Boat Institution has published a practical illustration, accompanied by working drawings, of a life-boat station as organised. So precise is that life-boat sheet that there would be no difficulty, in any part of the world where experienced workmen are located, to form a life-boat station by following its clear instructions.

From April 1 to June 25 the Treasury receipts amounted to £15,617,737, or about £2,300,000 short of the national revenue in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure was £14,098,515, and this was £1,400,000 less than the payments twelve months ago. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £9,215,647.

Three Orders in Council relating to the War Department were issued on Monday. The first defines the duties of the Field Marshal, who is in future to be charged with the discipline and distribution of the Army and of the reserve forces of the United Kingdom when embodied or called out for actual military service; with the military education and training of the Army and the reserve forces when assembled for duty; with enlisting men for, and discharging them from, the Army and Army Reserves; with the collection and record of strategic information, including topography, in relation to the military circumstances of this and other countries; with the selection of persons for promotion, appointments, honours, and rewards; and with the duty of rendering such advice and assistance on military affairs as may be required of him by the Secretary of State for War. The other orders define the duties of the newly-created offices—those of Surveyor General of the Ordnance and of Financial Secretary—the latter is to be charged with the preparation of the estimates and seeing to all cash expenditure.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. MILES.—The key move to the Problem by Mr. Grimshaw, which appeared in our Number for May 14, is not to understand the notation you have adopted. Please to describe the moves in the usual way.  
C. H. H., Bolton.—You have found "a mare's nest."  
N. Cranbrook.—Your note was duly answered in our last. As to Problem No. 1368, we will not pay you the ill-compliment of supposing you require to be shown how White gives mate in one move, when Black plays his Queen to Q 4th sq.  
D. M.—White cannot mate under five moves in your problem if Black plays his K to Q 3rd on the second move.  
A. DEMASURE.—Of the three problems you have kindly contributed we have chosen No. 1 for publication. That shall appear in due course.  
H. TIVENDELL.—We have marked two of your diagrams for insertion at an early opportunity.  
C. T.—Have you not overlooked the reply for Black of 1. R to K B 7th (dis. ch).  
PROBLEM BY THE REV. G. M'ARTHUR.—A correspondent (himself a fine composer) sends the following as eminently worthy of the distinction of being reprinted:—  
White: K at Kt 7th, R at Q 6th and Q B 5th, Kt at Q 5th and Q B 3rd, P at Kt 3rd and Q 2nd.  
Black: K at K 4th, R at Kt 7th, B at Kt 8th, Kt at Q R 8th, P at Kt 5th and K B 7th.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.  
This strategem won the prize at the Cambridge Chess Meeting.  
CAISSA.—There is no evidence to prove that the Oriental players of an early age used a chess-board with partly-coloured squares. In Europe the chequered chess-board was probably adopted about the fourteenth century, as Hyde gives a Latin poem, presumed to be of that period, in which occurs the line  
*Asser quadratus vario colore notatur.*

See Forbes's "History of Chess."  
TRIO.—The observations on Mr. Cochran's play with Messrs. Deschappelles and Labourdonnaix, in 1823, to which you have been good enough to direct our attention, shall be given, if possible, next week.  
A CHESSPLAYER, Carriac-on-Suir.—The move you propose of P to K R 5th would perhaps have been better for Black than the move he made; but we cannot agree with you in thinking it must have given him the advantage in position.  
I. PRETI.—A note has been forwarded to you by post.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1373 has been received from Andrew, I. T. B., Charley, Prosis, F. R. S., Omega, W. K., Oliver, Pip, Box and Cox, D. C. L., G. M. R., Q. E. D., W. B., I. N., E. F. C., Lothair, Orazio, M. P.; S. P. Q. R., of Bruges; I. N. Keynes; F. H., of Mons; R. D. T., Decevan, H. B., F. M., George, S. S., Bishop, W. D. E., Felix, Henry, Sigismund, I. Miles, Brahazon, Argus, Troe, G. W. E., Ernest, Philip, S. G. T., Fidele, W. D., Magnus, Trivet, B. A., of Oxford; Loveday, A. Z., Pawnee, H. E. N., E. H., Dovecot, C. G. M., J. P., T., of Lancaster; Margaret, Juan, Eidolon, Manfred and Man Friday, Capt. E., Sammy, Luttrell, O. K. Parva, G. R., Boz, T. E. G., Mongrel, Trio; I. and H., of Bradford; Sener, and E. Drood.  
THE TRUE SOLUTION OF DR. BAYER'S PRIZE PROBLEM in our Number of June 18 has come to hand from I. T. B., Orazio, W. P. B., Jerry, Iodine, I. N. Keynes, O. P. Q., W. M. G., Felix, Try-Again, Joram, E. B. C., Kepo, Q. E. D., W. Sheddin, Fergus, Edw. P. O'Brien, D. D., Joel Myers, I. Miles, Civis, Box and Cox, Pawnee; John, of Croydon; R. T., Luttrell, H. V., Oliver, I. and H., Ben Lomond, Drake, Charley, H. Barry, George Ramsom, Tripod, Dovecot, Willy, Glentil, Percival, B. B., Egbert, Sylvester, E. N., F. C. S., Joey, Princeps, Launceston, Mabel, Lox, Sim, E. D., and P. L. P., St. John's-wood.

\* \* \* The majority of our answers to Chess Correspondents must stand over from want of space.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM, No. 1374.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to K Kt 5th K to K 4th  
The variations here are numerous; but it will be found that there is none by which Black can defer the mate beyond the stipulated number of moves.  
2. R to Q 4th K takes R

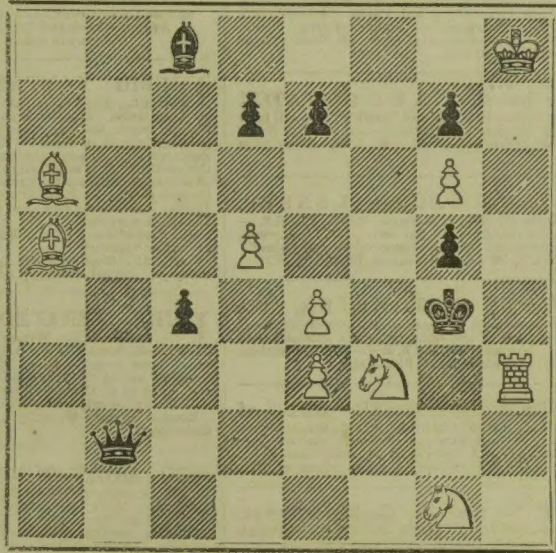
SOLUTION OF DR. BAYER'S PRIZE PROBLEM, IN OUR ISSUE FOR JUNE 18.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to K B 7th R takes B \*  
2. Kt to Q B 3rd K takes Kt  
\* 1. If he play Q to R 6th, the reply is 2. Kt to Q 5th (discovering ch) and mate next move. If he play Q to Q 7th, the reply is 2. Kt to B 5th (double ch) and mate next move.  
2. Q to B 3rd (ch) K to Q 5th  
3. Kt to B 5th. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1375.

By Mr. J. SCOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN BATH.

A lively skirmish between two of our best players, Messrs. THOROLD and PINDAR—(K's Bishop's Gambit).

BLACK (Mr. P.) WHITE (Mr. T.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 4th P takes P  
3. B to Q B 4th P to Q 4th  
4. P takes P B to Q 3rd  
5. Kt to K B 3rd B to Kt 5th  
6. Castles Kt to K 2nd  
7. P to Q 4th Castles  
8. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q B 3rd  
9. P takes P Q Kt takes P  
10. Kt to K 4th B to K B 2nd  
11. P to Q B 3rd K to R sq  
12. Q to K sq B takes Kt  
13. R takes B Kt takes P

The combination, of which this is the beginning, Mr. Pindar had not thoroughly calculated, and he pays heavily for his remissness.

CHESS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The annexed Game is one of a Match played by correspondence between Mr. E. I. CATLOW and a strong player of the Adelaide Club. Though not of the highest order of fine play, this game is interesting as showing the progress of chess in our far-distant colony.—(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. —) BLACK (Mr. C.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. P to Q 4th P takes P  
3. B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd  
4. P to K 5th P to Q 4th  
5. B to Q Kt 3rd Q to K 2nd  
6. Q to K 2nd Kt to K Kt 5th  
7. Kt to K B 3rd Q to Q B 4th  
8. Castles B to K 3rd  
9. Q to Q 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
10. B to Q R 4th B to Q 2nd  
11. B takes Kt B takes B  
12. R to K sq B to Q Kt 4th  
13. Q takes P  
White would have obtained a winning advantage here by playing his Queen to K B 5th, ex. gr.—  
1. B to Q 2nd or P to Kt R 3rd (best)  
2. If B to Q 2nd or P to Kt R 3rd, then White advances his K's Pawn, &c.)  
14. B takes Kt P takes B  
15. P to K 6th, Q.E.D.  
13. R takes B P to K R 4th  
14. P to K R 3rd  
P to K 6th would have been much more troublesome to Black than the feeble move in the text provided.  
14. Kt to K R 3rd  
and the game was finally abandoned as drawn.

Archæology of the Month.

The sale, by tender, of the materials and fittings of Allhallows Staining Church, Mark-lane (engraved in our Journal of June 11), will take place on Wednesday, the 6th inst. The stone tower will be left standing.

A further discovery has been made in taking down No. 48 on the south side of London-wall. The find consisted of a section of the old City wall, built upon piles, which were quite sound when taken up, and about seven feet long.

The British Government have long been reproached for their neglect of the preservation of our national antiquities. In France they manage better. The care of the "Monuments Historiques" is intrusted to a committee of literary men and antiquaries; and the Emperor names an inspector-general, who visits the works of restoration in progress, and reports on them to the Minister of Fine Arts. Excavations for "buried curiosities" are from time to time recommended to be made, and assisted by a loan from the Government, the parish in which the object in question is situated contributing towards the expenses. The sum granted by the Government for this purpose in 1870 is £44,000 (1,100,000f.). In England, thirty years ago, the "Preservation of National Monuments" was advocated by Mr. George Godwin; and Mr. Hume, M.P., took steps towards a Government Commission for the purpose. Since this action the people themselves have taken more interest in the subject, and archæological associations have been established throughout the country with good effect. Meanwhile, the Government have been importuned in each Session of Parliament, but without progress, save the preservation of such buildings as are directly under their supervision, and employed by them. We all remember what exertions were requisite to get our Government to restore the Chapter House of Westminster, which they, as tenants, had left in a bad state of repair. There is, altogether, a strange perverseness of conduct on this subject. The restoration of the Crypt Chapel for the Houses of Parliament has been completed at a considerable expense; yet the Prime Minister, on the part of the Government, has declined to sanction provision for the expense of services in the chapel, estimated at £300 or £400 for five months in the year, when only the chapel can be used.

Here is a case which demands instant interference and protection. Near Dorchester, at "the junction of the Isis and the Thame," near Oxford, past the fortified hill of Siodum, is a long mound, a military encampment of our Roman invaders. It extends on one side of a level piece of ground, inclosed on two other sides by a bend of the Isis, and on the remaining one by a bend of the Thames. This large inclosure was, before the invention of gunpowder, capable of strong protection: it is about 800 yards in length by 400 in breadth; the mounds are about 20 ft. high and 50 yards apart, and the country people call them "Dyke Hills." "A Cheshire Parson" writes to the *Times* from Oxford that, walking out to seek this perfect specimen of the early Roman defences set up in this country, he saw two teams and a great number of men levelling "the Dykes," because the farmer thinks corn-growing will pay better than grass; and thus was recklessly levelled this great work of 1800 years ago. The writer followed the plough to pick up some human bones, which, doubtless, had belonged to a member of one of the Roman legions; he got possession of a molar tooth, and everywhere might be seen small lumps of lime mingled with earth, due to the old method of cremation. Another correspondent, writing on June 3, states that two-thirds of the Dykes have been ploughed up and sown. This camp lies within a few miles of Oxford (by rail to Culham station); and the preservation of even a fragment of our country's early days becomes an object of solicitude. The foundations of the ancient town wall of Dorchester are frequently dug up; and the neighbourhood has yielded an abundant harvest of coins and other relics.

Four cathedral restorations are in promising progress. At Liverpool the Earl of Derby has nobly advocated the repair of Chester Cathedral, which has this year been rapidly advanced; and Mr. Gilbert Scott has practically illustrated the history and requirements of the edifice. At Worcester the condition and prospects of the cathedral restoration have been announced, and £8000 are required. At Gloucester the cathedral restoration proceeds vigorously; the beautiful south porch is nearly completed, as is the decoration of the choir. At Exeter the restoration of the choir and lady chapel of the cathedral are to be effected for £15,000, of which the Dean and Chapter are in possession of about £8000.

Count Giancarlo Conestabile, the learned Etruscologist, has just completed his important archæological work, "Dei Monumenti di Perugia, Etrusca, e Romana." The fourth and last volume, now published, contains eighty-two plates of illustrations, and the results of the later discoveries among the monuments and the inscriptions of the Perugino.

At Oldcoates, on the site of the manor yard, has been excavated a Roman tessellated pavement, remarkably perfect. The stones—of limestone and red sandstone—are half an inch square, and are placed in cement, with great skill, in diamonds and circles. A number of Roman tiles have also been found.

At Wigmore Castle, Herefordshire, have been excavated two dungeons, with arched stone roofs, approached by stone staircases. In the stonework of the side walls were imbedded large, strong iron staples, supposed to have been used for securing prisoners. A few decayed bones, and some lead rolled up, were also found.

The North-Eastern Railway Company, in excavating a new line between Gilling and Helmesley, which passes through the Caulkless spur of the Hambletons, at a depth of nearly 30 ft., has discovered a large chamber in the oolitic rock, containing water-worn pebbles and stalagmite. It is on the same horizon as the famous Kirkdale Cavern.

Among the effects of the late Countess Delawarr, removed from Knole Park for sale, were a pair of fine old lac Japan cabinets, painted with birds, figures, and insects; also a magnificent ebony cabinet, with old lac Japan panels, mounted with chased and gilt figures, and a jasper slab—style, Louis XIV.—sold for 1420 gns.

A very interesting report has been presented by Mr. C. Spence to the Ethnological Society on the Prehistoric Remains of Dartmoor, detailing the numerous stone circles, avenues, menhirs, cromlechs, cairns, &c.; suggesting that the stones in some avenues may have been added in commemoration of persons of distinction. The granite blocks in some of the cromlechs appear to have been wantonly destroyed.

The Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, in their recent excursion to Warwick, thoroughly inspected the castle, and were of opinion that none of the existing buildings are earlier than the reign of Edward III.—that memorable castle-building age.



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